Negro Women Fight for Civil Rights

By EUGENE FELDMAN

ATLANTA, Ga.—Negro women in Georgia are among the leaders in the fight for justice.

Here are some of these women:

There is Mrs. Ruby Edwards who, when she learned how Clarence Henderson, a Negro sharecropper from Carrol County was framed and sentenced to death, went to help his wife and children. She collected $50 for their assistance and wrote letters to 100 friends asking them each to give at least one dollar to the Henderson Defense Committee.

Mrs. Edwards went around to her neighbors in a door-to-door campaign and asked for money and clothes for the Henderson family. She carried groceries to this needy family, traveling out to Carrollton, to do so. It is she who made arrangements for the Hendersons to live more safely in Atlanta and who helped get a doctor for Mrs. Henderson who is an expectant mother.

All this was done in spite of the fact that Mrs. Edwards is the supporter of her family and works because her husband is a disabled World War II veteran.

Meet Mrs. Mary Respress, jailed for defending her nephew from attack by a white supremacist. She was separated from her infant child to serve a prison term.

Through the pressure of white and Negro Georgians interested in justice she has been paroled. She is under the custody of Mr. Marshall Larkin, the great fighter for civil rights, in Macon.

When Mrs. Respress was in jail she saw Mrs. Ingram. She told of the courage this woman has in spite of terrific obstacles placed in her path for freedom.

Mrs. Respress said they allow Mrs. Ingram only one visit a month with her children.

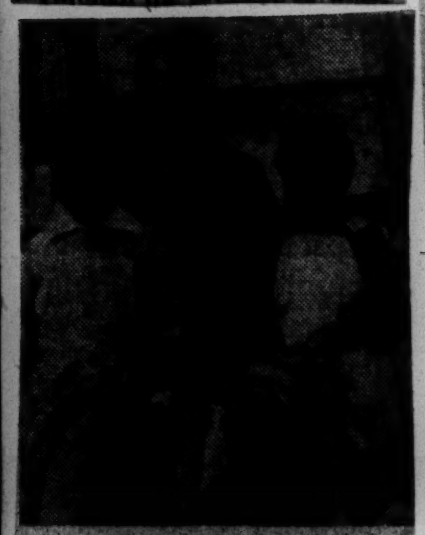
It is indeed a pleasure to meet the warm hearted Mrs. Fannie McClure. She was quick to invite Mrs. Henderson and her two small children to live with her in Atlanta and away from possible attack in Carrol County. Mrs. Henderson's husband was framed and lynch spirit was running high in Carrol County.

Although the McClure's only have one bedroom they gave that up to Mrs. Henderson and her children. Mr. and Mrs. McClure now occupy their living room. Mrs. McClure has gone on a house to house neighborhood campaign to collect food and money for the Hendersons.

In Macon there is brave Mrs. Marshall, who defied the Klan when it burned a cross in front of her home. Her husband, Mr. Larkin Marshall is well known as a fighter for civil rights. Mrs. Marshall is a member of the national committee of the Progressive Party.

When neighbors and friends ask her whether she worries when her husband is defending civil rights cases she answers with a staunch, "No." She says she encouraged him to go out and campaign for civil rights. Mrs. Marshall is an active member of the Baptist Church in Macon.

These are only a few of the brave women of Georgia. These, along with many other Negro and white women in Georgia refuse to be silent and "obedient" according to white supremacy "rules" for women. For [illegible] being silent they are themselves heroes [illegible] for real justice [illegible] Georgia.



MRS HENDERSON and her family

John Gunther Says:

St. Louis Civil Rights Town for Whites Only

John Gunther, author of "Inside U.S.A.," has this to say about St. Louis:

"It has a quality rare in America: tolerance. It is a great town for civil liberties."

Such an observation is true, as far as whites are concerned, but not wholly as yet for Negroes.

The city is proud of its reputation as a center of liberal thought, a community in which the intellectual climate is conducive to active support for the principles of democracy.

But for Negroes the full measure of civil rights is not theirs to have as yet.

Not that the city isn't working toward it, but the progress is slow and halting.

For example, the bill of rights of the state conditions provides that "all persons have a natural right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—the same proviso found in the federal constitution.

It also says "all persons have a right to enjoyment of the gains of their own industry, are created equal, entitled to equal rights and opportunities; that to give security to these things is the principal office of the government; and when government does not confer this security, it falls in its chief design."

Employment

In the employment picture some employers still hold out from these concepts. Discrimination based on race and religion is widespread and more or less taken for granted by the community. Although the Jews and Catholics are victims, the chief targets for discrimination are Negroes.

A 1946 charter prohibits racial discrimination in the city's service but, as in private employment, the Negro receives few of the better-paying jobs. Some unions bar Negroes from membership altogether, set up auxiliary units with no voice in all in the affairs of the union, or let them handle only unskilled work. However, there are those unions which fight intolerance.

The same situation exists in the matter of housing, education and recreation. St. Louis is a "border city," and as such is something of a melting pot of various sections of the south, west, east and north, which makes for a hodge-podge of social custom lacking consistency or logic.

For instance, a Negro may sit anywhere at Sportsman's Park baseball games, at the Municipal Opera or concerts in Kiel Auditorium. At American Theatre plays, he is relegated to the gallery. At most leading motion picture houses, he is barred completely.

In transportation, he may ride any bus or streetcar, but not just any service car.

In work and housing, he may live ni certain communities, but not in others. Though he may work in Granite City and contribute to its industrial development, he may not live there.

Education

In education, he is accepted like any other qualified student at St. Louis University, Washington U., he is admitted to some divisions and barred from others.

Particularly at Washington U. was this the case when a number of physicians showed up for a post-graduate course at the school of medicine. One of the doctors who had been accepted by mail was a Negro. To solve the situation, the institution's board of directors opened the school to any qualified student, regardless of race. That was more than three years ago.

The school now has Negroes on its faculty and is doing good work toward eliminating discrimination at the Barnes group of hospitals. Yet not one Negro has been accepted as a beginner in medicine.

This same discrimination is observed at the grade and high school level. Recently a proposal that the St. Louis board of education ask the state legislature to end segregation in public schools, as provided in the Missouri constitution, was adopted, reconsidered, and finally tabled by a citizens' advisory committee.

Not long ago the board discontinued a course in aeromechanics in a white high school rather than admit a Negro student. The city claimed it could not bear the cost of providing the course at the colored school.

In sports, the city is the only one in the major leagues where Negro baseball players are barred from the hotels where their teams stop. A civil rights bill which would have prohibited segregation in hotels, theatres, restaurants and other places of public accommodation was defeated last spring by the board of aldermen. In addition, when drafting a new city charter to submit to voters, the board voted not to include a bill of rights. The charter failed to be accepted.

Yes, St. Louis is a "great town for civil liberties," but it has a long way to go before it can boast of having "freedom guaranties that work in practice." A Gunnar Myrdal, the sociologist said about the Negro problem, "it is not only America's greatest failure but also its incomparably great opportunity for the future."

Up Scoreboard on Civil Rights

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The scoreboard on civil rights gains in Chicago and throughout the nation during 1950 was set up last week at a Human Rights workshop of the United Nations association of Greater Chicago.

The workshop was held in observance of Human Rights Day, Dec. 10, proclaimed by President Truman to mark the second anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights.

Chalking up the scores was Thomas Wright, director of the Chicago Commission on Human relations, who said this year's gains with others of the last three years were the most important of the last 20 years in the United States. On the Chicago front, he cited:

"More than 12,000 Negro families moving into homes of their choice in the hitherto Negro areas. Only one serious demonstration resulted—Aug. 28, at 7224 Lawrence Ave.

"A second straight year with no complaint lodged with the city of discriminatory practices by a loop hotel. Only [illegible] complaints registered against loop restaurants.

"Two Negro physicians joined the clinical staff of Michael Reese hospital.

"Three Negroes put in super-

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[illegible] in the juvenile [illegible] positions in the [illegible] the hiring of Negroes by a State Street department store [illegible] a department store chain. [illegible] of Negro school [illegible] assignments to several schools where [illegible] had been before, with re[illegible] adjustments being good in [illegible] cases.

"The elimination of a Caucas[illegible]

"Supreme court ruling against segregation of students in state universities."

PORTLAND CITY COUNCIL PASSES STRICT CIVIL RIGHTS ORDINANCE

New Law Will Make It Illegal to Deny Public Services to Minority Groups

ACTION TAKEN DURING BROTHERHOOD WEEK

PORTLAND, Ore. — (ANP) — Mayor Dorothy McCullough Lee and the four Commissioners, making up the City Council of Portland, voted unanimously Tuesday afternoon to enact a civil rights ordinance making it illegal for any hotel, restaurant or other public place of business to refuse service to anyone because of race or religion.

The action of the council came on the same day that Portland was honored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews as the Brotherhood City for 1950 — the city which made the most progress in human relations during 1949. Presentation of a plaque was made Tuesday at a banquet [illegible]

The enactment of the ordinance came at the close of a lengthy morning session of the council, at which 40 speakers representing civic, labor, religious and political groups were heard in favor of the law and four in opposition. The Council chambers, packed with some 350 persons, rang with applause as the council completed its voting.

The city which was outstanding for its bad race relations a few years ago became the second city in the nation to ban discrimination against minority groups in public places. It was preceded in this action by Philadelphia.

Expressions of jubilation over passage of the measure come from the Rev. Myron C. Cole, chairman of the Mayor's Committee in Interracial Relations and head of the Governor's Committee for Civil Rights, and from Edwin C. Berry, executive secretary of the Urban League of Portland, both of whom worked tirelessly to mobilize the support behind Mayor Lee in her efforts to improve human relations in the city.

"The unanimous passage of this ordinance by the Council of Portland, indicates indubitably that our community is worthy of the award made by the National Conference of Christians and Jews as the city most improved in race relations. This is another step toward our goal of making Portland not simply the most improved city in intergroup relations but the nation's best democratic in this field.

"The Urban league of Portland has led the battle against bigotry in an intensive way since it was established five years ago. We are now reaping the harvest of our broad community education campaign, during which we have distributed thousands of pieces of literature, both original and from other sources. Urban league workers have made hundreds of speeches, and have made excellent use of newspaper and radio interpretation.

"Within a five year period, Portland has progressed from the worst city in race relations north of the Mason-Dixon Line to one of the nation's best. We are now determined to make it the best. Our blue print for action is all laid out. We have made a five year plan; five years from today, we believe Portland will be known as the nation's most democratic city.

"We have already achieved a state fair employment law, integrated national guard and the civil rights ordinance, all in a period of eight months. It is getting so bigotry is unpopular in our town."

Organizations, giving testimony in behalf of the ordinance, included the League of Women Voters, Republican Central committee, Jewish Community center, Committee for Interracial Principles and Practices, Federation of Women's clubs, American Association of University Women, Y. W. C. A., Council of Churches, Young Republicans, Citizens Action committee, Council of Church Women, Citizens Committee for Civil Rights, Neighborhood House, C. M. E. church, Negro Citizens and Taxpayers league, American Veterans committee, CIO Industrial Union council, Fellowship of Churches, Anti-Defamation league, students from the University of Portland and Vanport colleges.

Opponents to the measure represented the Portland Hotel association, the Oregon Restaurant association and the Independent Hotel association.

The ordinance, which will become effective 30 days from the time of passage is an amendment to the police code. Violation carries maximum penalties of a $500 fine, 180 days in jail or both.

The law bans discrimination in "all places or businesses offering or holding out services to the general public, including, but not limited to, hotels, lodging houses and rooming houses . . . restaurants or other places where food and drink are offered . . . theaters or other places of amusement . . . public transportation carriers, public facilities in office buildings . . . retail stores, hospitals, ambulances, mortuaries, funeral conveyances and cemeteries.

CIVIL RIGHTS HIT BY SENATOR BYRD

Solon Scores Program as March to Socialism

By CLEM BROSSIER
(The Associated Press)

Cleveland, Miss., May 9—In vigorous terms, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) assailed the federal administration Tuesday for its civil rights program and deficit spending policies as markers along the "reckless march" to socialism.

The civil rights program "would be a milestone in the disintegration of democracy and the approach to socialism," the senator declared. "It will be under the overpowering force of deficit spending and its accompanying evils."

"This reckless march to socialism can be stopped," he said. "The brake is in the budget."

The Delta council is composed of planters, professional and businessmen in this Northwest Mississippi cotton rich section, and seeks to promote the area through development of agriculture and business.

Along with deficits and debts Sen. Byrd said, "We have seen more and more government competition with private enterprise and business, such as the Lustron and Kaiser deals." He did not elaborate his reference to Lustron and Kaiser, but both organizations negotiated loans from federal lending agencies.

Assails FEPC

The fair employment practices act spearheads the civil rights program, said Byrd, and after sketching its provisions he asked, "What has the South done to justify this treatment from the national Democratic party?"

By its own sweat and toil the South recovered from the effects of the War Between the States, he said, "and there was never a Southern recovery program. We had carpet-baggers. Now our era of renewed vigor is being jeopardized by this so-called civil rights program with all the hypocrisy which attends it."

Sen. Byrd said "there has never been a time when authority and control was [illegible] tralized in our national government. And that is what I mean when I say we are approaching a socialistic state."

Lists Program

He then listed the civil rights program: "demands for increased taxes"; proposals "to socialize medicine," the Brannan plan "to socialize agriculture," "the plan to socialize housing," "government competition with private enterprise and business through so-called business loans by government" and "the regimentation that goes along with direct payments from the federal treasury to 17,000,000 individuals."

Byrd said he believed his record would "prove that I speak fairly on the subject of this so-called civil rights program. As governor of Virginia and as a senator from Virginia, not one word has ever passed my lips which could be used to inflame ill will between races."

He added that as governor "I sponsored the most drastic state antilynching law ever placed upon the statute books." He said he had also "publicly advocated action by the state with respect to repealing the poll tax, and in Congress I have supported a constitutional amendment on the subject."

Improvement Cited

"But," he asserted, "I shall never yield to submitting these reforms into the hands of political bureaucrats in Washington. By constitutional processes I have seen, with gratification and approval, the steady improvement of the economic conditions of Negroes in Virginia and throughout the South. I want to see this progress continue. But it is my sincere conviction that passage of the so-called civil rights legislation now proposed will do irreparable injury to the true interests of the Negro not only in the South but everywhere. And, even more important, it would be a body blow to our way of life and our way of constitutional democracy."

GLADSTONE WILLIAMS

Russell Urged To Reconsider

WASHINGTON—Spearheaded by Rep. Eugene Cox, of Georgia, a quiet movement has been launched by Southern delegation members to have Sen. Richard B. Russell change his mind and become a candidate for majority leader of the Senate.

Democrats will have to elect a new majority leader of the upper chamber when the new session begins in January due to the defeat in the November elections of Sen. Scott Lucas, of Illinois, present holder of the post.

Judge Cox, one of the most influential Democratic leaders of the House, reveals that he is making the move to have Sen. Russell reconsider his earlier decision not to bid for the post for two reasons. First, he considers the Georgia Junior Senator the best qualified man the Democrats could name for the highly important position, and, second, he wants to avoid a party fight over the leadership which now appears to be threatened.

On a Platter Sen. Russell, the present floor leader of Southern Democrats, could have had the majority leadership on a silver platter without opposition, had he chosen. After Sen. Lucas' defeat he received enough pledges of support to make his election certain. But after weighing the matter, he announced that he would not be a candidate, feeling that his occupying the post would be embarrassing to the President, whose civil rights program he has vigorously opposed.

Since then two rival candidates have emerged and a spirited contest appears to be in the making over who is elected. The two contestants are Sen. Ernest W. McFarland, of Arizona, and Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming. The matter will be settled in a caucus by Senate Democrats to be held shortly before the new session begins in January.

It is with a view to avoid this contest that Judge Cox is seeking to bring pressure on Sen. Russell to have him consent to run.

"Sen. Russell is by far the ablest man the Democrats of the Senate have to offer for the majority leadership post," Cox said. "If he consents to run he would be elected easily. He owes it to himself and his party to serve. At a time of national crisis we cannot afford to be split by disunity."

Across the Board Judge Cox, who is the ranking majority member of the powerful House Rules Committee, says that the huge rearmament program we are undertaking calls for all-out mobilization and the imposition of economic controls "across the board" on everything.

"We must get our house in order to meet the threat that faces us abroad," he declared. "It looks like the responsibility of organizing the democratic nations of the world against communism rests on us. There is no strong leadership in any other nation of the world, outside of Russia."

He thinks well of proposals for organizing an American Foreign Legion which would enable us to bring into our armed services men of other nations who would be willing to fight on our side against Communist aggression. Adding: "We ought to take advantage of every opportunity to strengthen our power."

Major Feat Sen. Walter F. George is being credited with a major feat in piloting through the Senate this week the $3,200,000,000 corporation excess profits tax bill after less than one full day's consideration on the floor. Ordinarily such a bill would require several weeks of debate before coming to a vote.

The Georgia Senator was in charge of the huge new tax bill by virtue of his chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee, which drafted the measure. Passage came without a record vote after only about three hours of debate.

In presenting the measure to the Senate the Georgian estimated that stepped-up defense spending will boost the tax yield to between four and five billion dollars in 1951. He conceded that the bill was drawn in haste and is still imperfect, but said necessary corrections can be made at the next session after the law gets a test in operation.

FOR DEWEY AND LEHMAN

Exercising the prerogative of an independent newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES recommends to its readers this year the election of a Republican candidate for Governor and of a Democratic candidate for Senator. In both cases our choice is based upon the test of experience in the offices to which these candidates now seek re-election.

In Governor Dewey's case this experience has extended over a period of eight years. During this period we have differed with Mr. Dewey at some points and on some issues, as we expect to differ on occasion with any public official. But on the whole record we believe that Mr. Dewey's two administrations must rank with the best this state has ever had. They have revealed not only a high quality of executive ability but a strong leadership in behalf of enlightened social legislation. We find no facts to justify the conventional Democratic charge that Mr. Dewey is content merely to govern efficiently and let well enough alone. On the contrary, we find in the record of these eight years a good deal of pioneering. We find, for example, a bold championship of civil rights, backed by the first effective legislation to prevent job discrimination in the history of the United States. We find the first adequate program of state aid for public libraries and the successful establishment of a state university. We find sponsorship of a low-rent housing program and of rent control to prevent hardship to tenants in a continuing shortage of homes. We find increased state aid to localities for education; an assumption by the state of a larger share of responsibility for welfare cases and a marked improvement in the scope and administration of unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation programs. These are the achievements of an executive well aware of the increasing pressures of the times and well prepared to meet them. Our respect for these achievements is heightened by the fact that they have been accompanied by a competent and responsible handling of the state's finances. We believe that Mr. Dewey is entitled to re-election on his record.

One year ago, faced with a choice between Herbert Lehman and John Foster Dulles as candidates for the United States Senate, we supported Mr. Dulles, first on the ground of his remarkable experience in international affairs, and second in the belief that his election would greatly strengthen the power of the "internationalist" group of Republicans in Congress—a result greatly in need, and much to be desired. We do not regret this choice. But, in making it, we also made clear, and in these words, our respect for Herbert Lehman as a man of unimpeachable integrity, high principles, broad outlook and deep devotion to the public interest. Mr. Lehman's first year of service in the Senate gives us no cause to revise this judgment. During this year we have differed with Mr. Lehman on some of the positions he has taken: for example, his sweeping condemnation of the Taft-Hartley Act. But we have welcomed the strong support he has given to all measures taken to strengthen the hands of the world's democracies in a time of crisis and we have had high respect for his stanch defense of civil liberties. It is a pleasure to be able to give him now the support which we could not give him in the special circumstances of last year but which we willingly gave him when he first stood as a candidate for the Senate in 1946.

This endorsement of a Republican candidate for Governor and a Democratic candidate for Senator will not satisfy those to whom party regularity is a fetish. But it is the privilege of the independent newspaper, as it is of the independent voter, to look to the man and not the party label.

CIVIL RIGHTS URGED IN OUSTER OF REDS

Biddle and Javits at A. D. A. Parley Ask Safeguards of Individual Liberties

Appeals for the elimination of subversive persons in the Government by constitutional means that would preserve individual rights were made yesterday by a Democrat and a Republican before the third annual state convention of Americans for Democratic Action at the Astor Hotel.

Francis Biddle, former Attorney General and national president of the group, warned the 300 delegates at a luncheon that hysteria and confusion aroused by Congressional investigations of alleged subversives not only was jeopardizing individual rights but also was threatening collective bargaining and other liberal procedures and legislation.

Addressing the afternoon session, Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican of Manhattan, cautioned against "brushing aside as headline hunting" investigations that disregarded civil rights. Citing the procedure in the case of the eleven Communist leaders convicted here last year, he declared that the internal security of the country could be safeguarded by methods that would preserve individual rights.

Sees "Campaign of Hysteria"

Mr. Biddle declared that Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, in supporting Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's charges of communism in the State Department, was "deliberately encouraging a calculated campaign of confusion and hysteria" that "is going to be a tactic of a large part of the Republican party."

"I believe," he said, "that union leaders will agree with me that as a result of this hysteria, collective bargaining has been made very difficult today."

Mr. Biddle observed, however, that "the whole loyalty procedure should be gone over."

Representative Javits declared that liberals should "take seriously" investigations on alleged subversives, but at the same time must not be swept by hysteria.

"Liberals must come to the conviction that they have, that it is practical and feasible to protect the internal security of the country without stepping on the rights of individuals," he said.

Cites "Cold War" Costs

Although the trial of the eleven Communist leaders took many months and cost the Government $500,000, the speaker said, "it was worth the time and the trouble to do it right."

Mr. Javits defended a $40,000,000,000 Federal budget as essential in the "cold war" and said that the organization should devote some of its efforts to educating the public to an understanding that the cost of a "cold war" was high and that it should be willing to foot the bill.

The convention adopted a statement of political action declaring it would rally all forces to oppose a Republican candidate who would continue the policies of Governor Dewey. In its endorsement of candidates for the Legislature, the statement said, the organization will judge them on the basis of "ability, program and performance, regardless of party affiliation."

Delegates were welcomed by Robert F. Wagner Jr., Manhattan Borough President, who declared that "in the Dewey Administrations we had many years of liberal vocabulary from Albany but little of liberal accomplishment."

The convention will end today with the election of officers and the adoption of a legislative program.

Civil Rights Vote Is Assured Friday Under Senate Petition

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 16—Thirty-six Senators—twelve Democrats and twenty-four Republicans—signed late today a petition to force a voting showdown at 1 P. M. next Friday on whether the Senate would consider the Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission Bill.

The signatures of sixteen would have been sufficient to put this closure petition into action. Closure calls for a limitation of debate. Under present Senate rules the votes of sixty-four or two-thirds of all members, are required to apply a limit on discussion.

Debate at the moment is largely in the hands of Southern Democrats, who have defeated for years most New Deal and Fair Deal civil rights programs by filibustering.

Today Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, the majority leader, prepared the closure petition. He will file it tomorrow. Two days must pass before votes are taken.

Some Administration leaders hoped that only sixteen members, divided equally between Democrats and Republicans, would sign. This, they explained, would provide the right number of signatures and not indicate a comparative strength of supporters and foes of F. E. P. C.

Predictions persisted tonight that the closure petition would not draw the required sixty-four votes on Friday. A failure to get the bill to floor status at this stage of the session, it was believed, would kill it in this Congress.

President Truman, in his Chicago speech last night, said he would carry the civil rights issue into the next Congress if necessary.

Two Southern Democrats, Walter F. George of Georgia and Spessard L. Holland of Florida, told the Senate today that the F. E. P. C. program had sprung from neither the Democratic nor the Republican party but from the Communist party.

Senator George chided both Democrats and Republicans for appearing to be engaged in "unseemly rivalry" in attempts to "claim the parenthood of this anti-discrimination measure."

Mr. George invited the Senate to read the 1928 Communist party platform. Later, Senator Holland noted that Arthur Krock, in his column in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 11 had cited that the official Communist party organ in this country, the Daily Worker of New York, May 26, 1928, had published the civil rights platform.

Senator Holland marked from photocopies for the Congressional Record the 1928 Communist demands which he regarded as "basic" to provisions of the F. E. P. C. measure such as follows:

"Equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours, and working conditions, for Negro and white workers.

"Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers."

Senator George contended that other demands made in the Communist platform of 1928 linked to programs of the Ne wDeal and, although unsuccessful then, might still have serious impacts through enactment of the F. E. P. C. program.

He spoke of the proposal for a limitation of personal incomes to a top of $25,000, made in the Administration of late President Roosevelt. The adoption of such a program, Mr. George contended, would have let the Communists press further for a situation in which only the state could provide capital with which private enterprise could carry on but not survive.

Blames Communist Plan

All of this, the Georgian contended, had developed into civil rights measures which would "prostrate" American private enterprise according to Communist plan.

"The Republicans," he said, "were never the 'daddy' of this thing. Those who call themselves Democrats, whether they be New Dealers, Fair Dealers, or what-not, were never the 'daddy' of this proposed legislation. It came out of communism. It is a basic communistic concept. Let the 'Commies' have it."

Senator Holland, who held the floor through most of the day, argued that a compulsory F. E. P. C. was not wanted either in the North or the South. The issue, he said, had been taken to voting tests in nineteen Northern, Eastern, and Western states and has been rejected. Two states, Indiana and Wisconsin, he said, had adopted voluntary and educational systems through their electorates.

Eight states, Mr. Holland asserted, had passed compulsory F. E. P. C. laws—New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Oregon and Washington. These, he argued, constituted about 27,000,000 population as against a whole of 133,000,000.

The Senate F. E. P. C. business closed this evening with Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, charging that Southern debate through the day had constituted "a complete distortion of the objectives of the legislation proposed to be forced to a voting test."

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How Can We Assure Equal Rights?

In his Armistice Day speech last November the President said:

"If we look at ourselves in the true spirit of brotherhood, we must acknowledge that in the United States there are instances of discrimination and injustice because of difference in color, religion or national origin. But we are working diligently to overcome these violations of the fundamental faith which holds us together."

We are reminded of that by refusal of the Senate to invoke cloture (restriction on debate), which has as its correlative effect the defeat of the Fair Employment Practices Act for this session.

Our position from the beginning has been that while there is no moral defense for the compulsory segregation or discriminations in employment, there is also no defense for compulsory laws aiming at ending existing prejudices.

In considering any civil rights measure there are certain yardsticks which, in our opinion, must be applied. These are:

1—Will the law assist minorities—Negroes, Mexicans, Japanese, et cetera—to attain their fundamental rights as citizens, or will the proposed law merely attack social distinctions between races or religious affiliations?

2—Will the law "work"? In other words, can it be enforced without a swarm of enforcement officers, trials, and jail sentences?

3—Will it remove the criticism which comes to us in foreign countries for failure to practice the democracy we preach?

In so far as antilynching and antipoll tax laws are concerned, public opinion has progressed to the point where there is no real opposition to these measures. The Southern people are far ahead of most of their Congressmen on these issues. We think an effective antilynching law could be passed. The poll tax measure is so obviously a part of the Constitution we believe a constitutional amendment would be the more sensible approach. Since only seven States have it and the white primary is already abolished, the few years' delay of the slower amendment route would not be serious.

The proposed FEPC law, which is dead in so far as any consideration at this session is concerned, was itself dubiously constitutional since it was aimed at forcing employers to hire persons against whom they might entertain prejudices. The law would not have been enforceable. It would have created more bitterness than already exists and would have worsened the international aspect of the problem.

We think an FEPC which works at mobilizing and focusing public opinion upon injustices; which investigates and conciliates, will bring us much faster to the goal outlined in the President's Armistice Day speech.

"Lost" District Civil Rights Laws

In view of the confusion which still exists regarding the civil rights legislation enacted during the Reconstruction period in the District of Columbia, the following facts may be of interest to your readers.

The so-called "lost law" of 1872 which the District corporation counsel has finally admitted may yet be in force was passed by the Legislative Council in June of that year, having been introduced by Lewis Douglass, the eldest son of the Negro political leader, Frederick Douglass, appointed by President Grant to the upper house of the District government. This law provided that the prices of food and drinks on sale at hotels and restaurants be posted in a conspicuous place and that fines be levied for violation of the provision whereby hotelkeepers, etc., were required to serve "respectable or well-dressed persons without regard to race or color."

In November of the same year a test case came before Judge Snell in the Police Court involving Dr. Alexander T. Augusta of the Freedmen's Hospital and R. W. Tompkins, a clerk at the Freedmen's Bank, who were refused service at Freund's ice cream parlor. The colored men were asked to pay $2 in advance for a plate of ice cream usually priced at 15 cents; they refused to do so and brought the matter to court. Judge Snell made clear in his decision that the law had been clearly violated, brushing aside the arguments of the defendants that the plaintiffs had refused to remove their hats and had used "coarse and abusive language." However, in an appeal the following month to the District Supreme Court Justice McArthur dismissed the case on the ground that the complaint had been improperly drawn up and that the nature of the offense did not come within the scope of the act.

In September, 1874, Messrs. Harvey and Holden, the proprietors of Harvey's Restaurant, then located on Pennsylvania ave., were sued under the provisions of the Civil Rights Acts for refusal of service. This was a particularly significant case, since the plaintiffs, Prof. John M. Langston and Dr. Charles B. Purvis, were men of some considerable importance. Professor Langston was head of the law faculty at Howard University, of which he was acting president, and Dr. Purvis on the medical staff of the same institution. Both men, moreover, claimed that they had previously been served at Harvey's in the company of white friends; Langston at the time was a member of the District Board of Health and a prominent member of the Republican Party.

Judge Snell in the Police Court awarded judgment against the restaurant and ordered that its license be suspended for a period of one year. Whether Harvey's was actually closed has not been recorded; however, no record of an appeal can be traced until February 7, 1876, when the case came up before the District Supreme Court. On this occasion the District attorney filed a plea of *nolle prosse* before the verdict of the court could be handed down.

The situation with regard to discrimination in theaters and other places of public entertainment is somewhat less clear. An act had been passed in June, 1869, by the Corporation of Washington declaring it to be unlawful for owners of such places of entertainment to refuse to sell tickets of admission to any part of the house to persons on account of race or color, and providing for a fine of between $10 and $20 for each such offense. This law was subsequently incorporated into the code of the territory and can be found under the compiled laws of 1873 under the heading, "Title XII, Chapter 11."

It would seem likely, however, that the provisions of this law were systematically evaded by the theater owners, who continued their practice of selling seats to Negroes only in the second gallery, according to Southern practice. To discontinue such evasion of the law, A. K. Browne, a white Republican member of the Legislative Council, introduced in June, 1873, a bill making it unlawful for theater proprietors to mark as "reserved" any seats which had not been sold prior to the time of the performance.

A case involving the National Theater was heard in 1874 and judgment was granted by the Police Court; in November of the same year the appeal was heard before Justice Olin of the District Supreme Court. Justice Olin found in favor of the defendants, considering that the law represented "an unwarrantable infringement of private rights."

In the compiled statutes of the District of Columbia edited by W. S. Abert and B. G. Lovejoy published in 1894 it is interesting to note that both the laws involving hotels and restaurants passed in 1872 and 1873 are to be found (Chapter XVI Secs. 148-154). No mention of the laws involving theaters and other places of amusement was made, however, and it must be assumed that the action of the District Supreme Court in 1874 was responsible for this omission. Though the District Code of 1901 completely omitted all reference to any civil rights legislation which might be in force, the *Comprehensive General Index of the Laws of the District*, edited by William Meyers and published in 1912 contains a reference to "Discrimination between Guests on account of Color" (*Complied Statutes* 184 Section 150). It would seem to appear that by this time the attitude of the District courts having proved consistently so hostile to the enforcement of civil rights legislation, Negroes had abandoned temporarily further attempts to seek legal redress under these statutes. The District courts must now rule whether these laws, even though they have fallen into desuetude, are still constitutional and enforceable.

JAMES H. WHYTE.

Washington.

WESTBROOK PEGLER

Truman's 'Civil Rights' Program

There are areas of thought and liberty which have been lost to Americans through the excitement of clamor and slogans, but which, like Alsace-Lorraine and other lost provinces of history, may yet be redeemed. Mr. Truman is now trying to conquer more territory with demands for his so-called civil liberties program. The mere fact that most of the people long ago dully succumbed to the proposition that unions were sacred because their members were working men does not establish the truth of that fallacy. The people can be wrong and those who believed the unions were sacred were wrong. I was one who so believed. We sympathized with workers on small wages under bad conditions and carelessly believed that unions were sincere organizations of poor, virtuous citizens.

By this mistake, we enabled the unions to establish powers and special privileges which have made them dangerous conspiracies against the rights and welfare of the whole people and the States, including the people who are perforce members and dues-payers.

Congress, the Legislatures and the courts were carried away by the same emotional enthusiasm. Some of the directors of the fallacy were coldly intelligent cynics who knew what they were doing. But as a people we are not that smart and this loss of ground to the dark forces of the union movement was a genuinely public error. It was a great mistake to concede to unions a right to violate the Sherman anti-trust law and another to hold them above the power of the courts to restrain them from using force against their victims.

It would have been wrong to grant these special privileges to any group, whether they had mortar on their shoes or plug hats on their heads. There is nothing in poverty that ennobles the poor man above the fellow with a roof over his head. The cut of a citizen's jib should neither avail nor deny him any right. But, actually, we did not grant the powers to the people who were members and who were yet to become members of the unions. Actually, we granted these powers to a few clever, ruthless union politicians. We didn't even require these bosses and their unions to meet the most lenient standards of behavior. It was a gift of us.

So there is a rich lost province of thought, right and freedom waiting to be recaptured. To conquer the usurpers we must reject all traditions and superstitutions by the test of intelligence.

Mr. Truman is demanding a law from Congress which is called an anti-lynching proposal. All good citizens oppose lynching. It follows that Mr. Truman is not a good citizen because he insists on excusing all lynchings of innocent victims by mobs or union goons. So, obviously, its advocates favor lynching by their own cohorts. The principle here is practically identical with that of the Nazis in their ferocious eradication of the town of Lidice in the war. Some citizens of Lidice had killed a high Nazi. Therefore, the Nazis killed some, perhaps all, of the men and boys, deported the women and children, and razed the town. The degree of that revenge was severe, but the principle was exactly the same as Truman's in the anti-lynching matter. If Selma, Ala., should have a lynching and it seemed to a Federal authority that the police and sheriff were remiss, then all Selma would have to pay. But if Flint, Mich., were to suffer another criminal insurrection under the auspices of the CIO, that would be no lynching.

This and the so-called fair practice proposal are alike in that they try to extend the authority of the Federal Government into business which is none of its business under the Constitution. A lynching is local police business. At worst, it is State business. Its advocates invoke the "general welfare" to justify their invasion of State's rights here by the same reasoning they may pass a Federal law against dumping garbage out of windows. This would be against hygiene. Disease does not respect State lines, therefore, the general welfare of the United States demands that a national bureau may be set up with a branch at every fork of the creek and forms innumerable to enforce a Federal garbage disposal program.

The only large racial group in the United States who suffer unfair discrimination are the Negroes. It would be nice to eradicate this prejudice and open opportunities to Negroes and this is being done gradually, but if we do it this way we violate the Constitution. There is no violation of law or the Constitution in racial discrimination. The Christian spirit is violated, to be sure, but that is not enforceable. Only our laws and our Constitution have force. Is it a good idea to violate the Constitution to appease any special interest among us? If the President and Congress won't respect the Constitution, who will?

Only a few intellectually sturdy citizens are willing to brave the ridicule that is turned against those who have at last awakened to the iniquity of the income tax. Nevertheless, here is another lost province to be won back. The income tax amendment simply revokes all the rest of the Constitution. Nobody understood this at the time, but it has become plain in the passing years.

Even Nation's Capital Gives in a Little!

Now You May Eat, Sleep Where You Like in Portland

Okay Civil Rights Ordinance

PORTLAND, Ore. (ANP)—Mayor Dorothy McCullough Lee and the four Commissioners, making up the City Council of Portland, voted unanimously last week to enact a civil rights ordinance making it illegal for any hotel, restaurant or other public place of business to refuse service to anyone because of race or religion.

The action of the council came on the same day that Portland was honored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews as the Brotherhood City for 1950—the city which made the most progress in human relations during 1949. Presentation of a plaque was made to Mayor Lee at a banquet.

The enactment of the ordinance came at the close of a lengthy morning session of the council, at which thirty speakers representing civic, labor, religious and political groups were heard in favor of the law and four in opposition. The council chambers, packed with some 350 persons, rang with applause as the Council completed its voting.

The city, which was outstanding for its bad race relations a few years ago, became the second city in the nation to ban discrimination against minority groups in its public places. It was preceded in this action by Philadelphia.

Expressions of jubilation over passage of the measure came from the Rev. Myron C. Cole, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Inter-group Relations and head of the United Committee for Civil Rights, and from Edwin C. Berry, executive secretary of the Urban League of Portland, both of whom worked tirelessly to mobilize the community behind Mayor Lee in her efforts to improve human relations in the city.

Civil Rights Soft-Pedal?

Administration Democrats in the House now want the Senate to carry the civil rights ball for a while.

It seems very doubtful that Senate leaders will be very enthusiastic about responding to such signals.

Consequently another session of Congress may pass without any substantial progress on this program. It is even possible that the whole matter will be more or less soft-pedaled in legislative quarters while advocates press it in the congressional campaign in those metropolitan centers where it has its main appeal.

House leaders said off the floor that they are willing to stand on the record made by the lower body in the 81st Congress. Last year a bill to end poll taxes in federal elections was approved. Last week a measure was passed to establish a fair employment practices commission which would work to bring about voluntary action to end discrimination in employment based on race, creed or color.

"It is now up to the Senate to do something," a House Democratic leader said to a reporter. "We have made our record and, while the FEPC bill is not what we wanted, we are off the spot politically."

* * *

This means that little prospect now appears that the House will act on an anti-lynching bill.

Washington speculation suggests that if the Senate should get busy and pass the anti-poll tax and FEPC measures already approved by the House, then the latter body might decide to move to enact an anti-lynching bill. But there seems little chance that the Senate will soon provide such a situation.

House Southerners who are opposed to any federal intervention along FEPC lines gave some support to the voluntary measure in their strategy aimed at the defeat of the administration's compulsory law. But when this first objective had been attained, they voted against the voluntary substitute. In the Senate the bill will be bound to meet vigorous opposition, perhaps even filibuster, when it comes up. Anti-poll tax legislation also will be stubbornly fought.

* * *

It may be that administration Democrats will soft-pedal the whole business from now on, hoping that their political purposes in this connection can be more effectively served in the coming campaign.

In view of the clear indications which long have prevailed and which the House underscored in its FEPC action—indications that there is no strong majority demand for the administration's civil rights program, perhaps campaign emphasis on this issue will be largely confined to certain strategic areas.

It would be well if the entire country could be given relief from this long and sterile controversy. In that event minority rights would have a much better opportunity for real advance.

Old Civil Rights Law Is Valid

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Restaurant owners in the District of Columbia were notified by city officials last week that the "forgotten" anti-discrimination law of 1872 is still in effect and that licensed restaurants may not discriminate between white persons and Negroes in serving food.

This announcement was made public after Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West had advised District commissioners that he could find no express repeal of the 77-year-old laws which were passed by Legislative assembly of the District in 1872 and 1873.

The counsel's decision, however, will not become fully effective until it has been sanctioned by the courts. Therefore any person denied service in any of the downtown restaurants are at liberty to file suit against the proprietor.

Such a test case would be welcomed by the commissioners who have decided that the prosecution of other complaints "will be held in abeyance pending final judicial decision" by the courts.

The commissioners further stated that they felt a decision by them "as to the present effectiveness of these acts would be inconclusive because it is a matter which ultimately must be decided by the courts."

The national spotlight was turned on this "lost" law recently when a complaint was filed with Clark King, the assistant corporation counsel, after Thompson's Cafeteria had refused to serve a party of four Washington citizens because three members of the party were Negroes.

A report issued by the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital in 1948 pointed out that the 1872 law was still in effect in spite of the fact that the legislative assembly was abolished in 1874. In May, 1949, the Washington branch of the National Lawyers Guild filed a brief with the commissioners calling attention to the old statute and asking that it be enforced.

Civil Rights Gains of '50 Tops of Years

CHICAGO—(ANP) — A scoreboard on civil rights gains in Chicago and throughout the nation during 1950, was set up last week at a Human Rights Workshop of the United Nations Association of Greater Chicago.

The workshop was held in observance of Human Rights Day, Dec. 10, proclaimed by President Truman to mark the second anniversary of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Calking up the scores was Thomas Wright, director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, who said this year's gains with others of the last three years were the most important of the last 80 years in the United States.

On the Chicago front, he cited these gains:

"More than 12,000 colored families moved into homes outside the hitherto colored areas. Only one serious demostration resulted — Aug. 26 at 7224 St. Lawrence Ave.

Court, Hospital Progress

"A second straight year with no complaint lodged with the city of discriminatory practices by a loop hotel. Only a few complaints registered against loop restaurants.

"Two colored physicians joined the clinical staff of Michael Reese Hospital. Three were put in supervisory positions in the Juvenile Court.

The hiring of colored persons by a Loop State Street department store and a department store chain. Assignment of colored school teachers to several schools where none had been before, with resulting good adjustments.

"The elimination of a Caucasian only clause in the rules of the American Bowling Congress through a suit brought by State's Attorney Boyle."

On the national scene, he selected:

"The Supreme Court ruling against racial segregation in interstate bus travel. Progress in abolishing racial segregation in the Armed Service, and Supreme Court rulings against segregation of students in State universities."

3,526 Register For National Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — After various state delegations had reported on the results of interviews with Senators and Representatives from their respective states, three members of Congress last Tuesday afternoon explained to the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization problems in that body facing civil rights legislation.

A. Philip Randolph, co-chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, presided at the session in the Interdepartmental Auditorium at which Representatives Jacob Javits, Republican, of New York, and Ray J. Madden, of Indiana, and Adam C. Powell of New York, the latter Democrats, were the speakers.

A total of 3,526 delegates were reported to have registered by Tuesday afternoon, with 600 more expected before the three-day conference closed. The Interdepartmental Auditorium was filled to capacity with persons standing in the aisles and the back of the building.

As the session went on, considerable grumbling was heard over the screening of delegates. A delegation was to meet with Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and chairman of the Mobilization, to protest the screening.

ON PARTISANSHIP

Mr. Javits told the audience that fair employment practice legislation is now "an essential element" in United States foreign policy and that partisanship with respect to it "should stop at the edge of the Constitution as partisanship in foreign policy should stop at the water's edge."

Advocating a coalition of liberal Democrats and progressive Republicans to insure passage of FEPC Mr. Javits said such a coalition has "superior voting power" to the coalition of southern Democrats and conservative Republicans.

Mr. Randolph described the Mobilization as "wholly non-partisan or bipartisan." He said the delegates to the Mobilization, and the speakers who addressed it, were both Republicans and Democrats, and that the strategy of the Mobilization was "to unite Republicans and Democrats back of FEPC."

"If all Republicans and Democrats in the North support FEPC legislation," he declared, "we can pass it despite the opposition of southern Congressmen."

Mr. Madden, a member of the House Rules Committee, explained the resolution offered by Representative Eugene Cox, Democrat, of Georgia, which would repeal the rule giving the chairmen of House legislative committees the right to bring up legislation on the floor if the Rules Committee failed to act within 21 days after a committee has favorably reported a bill.

The proposed rule change would give the Rules Committee power to determine what legislation the House would consider.

"I do not believe the Congress will take a step backward and accept Cox's resolution," Mr. Madden said.

The Indiana Congressman also predicted that "Civil rights will be an actuality within a very short time."

Mr. Powell, sponsor in the House of the Administration's FEPC bill, said neither antilynching nor anti-poll tax legislation was any longer a problem.

"The problem the enemies of progress do not want us to solve," he said, "is the problem of FEPC which will guarantee equal economic rights for the minorities of the nation."

ATLANTAN AT CONFERENCE

Reporting earlier for the Georgia delegation, George W. Wanamaker, a nobserver for the American Quakers Society of Atlanta, predicted that Georgia voters will get rid of Senators Walter F. George and Richard B. Russell and replace them with more liberal-minded men.

Mr. Wanamaker was an observer at the Mobilization because Emory University had not yet approved the NAACP Council, which had been set up only last week.

The Rev. Robert Johnson, president of the NAACP State Conference of Illinois, said the Illinois delegates did not feel that Senator Scott W. Lucas, the Majority Leader, and Senator Paul Douglas, the junior Senator from their state, had taken the kind of stand that morning that they should have taken. "Some of us felt that there was just a little pussyfooting on the part of the two Senators from Illinois," the Rev. Mr. Johnson said.

From other sources it was learned that the interview with Senators Lucas and Douglas virtually ended in a row when the two attempted to explain that it was well-night impossible to get cloture and break up a filibuster on FEPC.

Attempting to explain his vote on the Bricker amendment to the housing bill last year, which would have forbidden race discrimination and segregation in public housing, his position on the Langer civil rights amendments to the oleomargarine bill that is now pending, Senator Douglas is said to have asked the delegation what they would do if they were in his place.

"What would you do if you were a Negro in this country?" Cliff Johnson, of Chicago, was quoted as asking Senator Douglas.

Mrs. Irene McCoy, of Chicago, is sought to have tried to pour oil on the troubled waters, but Cliff Johnson is said to have lit right into Lucas, telling the Majority Leader that he had left the South because he saw a lynching there and that there were 15,000,000 colored people in this country but that he, Senator Lucas, says he cannot do anything for civil rights.

Mrs. McCoy then abruptly ended the interview by thanking the Illinois Senators.

There were approximately 250 delegates in the Illinois delegation.

INDIANA DELEGATION

Mrs. Osma Scurlock, a representative of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Indianapolis, said the Indiana delegation was to see Senators Homer E. Capehart and William E. Jenner, Republicans, the next morning. There were seventy- eight delegates in the Indiana delegation.

Reporting for the Iowa delegation, Luther T. Glanton, Jr., of Des Moines, said Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican, had said he would support cloture and an F. E. P. C. bill providing for voluntary compliance, and that Senator Guy M. Gillette, Democrat, had said he would support the Administration's FEPC bill and the antilynching bill but would not vote for a bill to abolish poll taxes because he believed such a measure unconstitutional.

The Rev. Edward A. Freeman president of the Kansas City, Kansas, Branch of the NAACP, reported that Representative Errett P. Scrivener, Republican, was noncommittal but had promised to study the civil rights proposals, while Representative Albert M. Cole, also Republican, had given a favorable response.

Reporting for the Massachusetts delegation of nineteen, Mrs. Thelma Keitlen, of Springfield, said Representative Foster Furcolo, Democrat, was for civil rights all the way, and that Representative Donald W. Nicholson, Republican, said he would not vote for FEPC.

Mrs. Keitlen quoted Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., the Minority Leader, as saying that he will vote for FEPC in some form. She said Mr. Martin had said some Republicans did not feel kindly toward colored people because they had voted for the Democrats and though they should go to their friends.

She also said Mr. Martin said the FEPC bill could be voted on early if the Majority Leader, Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, wanted to bring it up.

Reporting for the Mississippi delegation, Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson Advocate, said his delegation recognized "the futility and impossibility of calling upon the gentlemen from Mississippi on a matter of this importance."

Fifty Fail To 'Crash' Civil Rights Conference

Twenty Credentials Forged; Delegates From Eleven CIO Unions Barred

More than 50 persons were denied registration yesterday by the strongly anti-Communist National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization, meeting here to urge the Eighty-first Congress for enactment of the President's civil rights program.

Through a tight screening of would-be registrants, officials of the mobilization said they discovered at least 20 cases where credentals were forged.

Barred from the three-day meeting, which opened yesterday, were representatives of 11 CIO unions now on trial for leadership by alleged Communists. Progressive Party representatives were also denied registration, but on the basis that no one from a political party would be recognized as such.

First Effective Ban

Willard Townsend, of Chicago, chairman of the credentials committee, said the screening "marked the first time Communists, Communist sympathizers and other elements have been barred effectively from a meeting of this sort."

Townsend, president of the CIO United Transport Service Employes' Workers, said although there was no violence by rejected registrants, "there were grumblings and grousings."

Police were stationed both in the lobby of the registration headquarters, the Twelfth St. Branch of the YMCA, 1816 12th st. nw., and outside the building.

In one case of forged credentials, Townsend said, a block of perhaps 500 letterheads had been mimeographed without authorization. Signatures on some bona fide letterheads of sponsoring organizations were checked and found to be false.

Credentials were also rejected "on sight" by Townsend's committee members who knew the identity of others attempting to register.

Credentials in Order

Some known Communists—about 20 out of nearly 2000 registered—were admitted because their credentials were in order, Townsend stated.

When the National Emergency Rights Mobilization was formed, about three months ago, it took a position that Communists would neither be welcomed nor admitted. The CIO, one of the sponsors, asked the Mobilization to bar the 11 member unions.

A file of letterheads and bona fide signatures was set up in advance. Intimations of possible Communist activity came. Townsend and others said, through the New York Daily Worker's line of "you won't have us, but we'll still be with you."

The delegates packed All Souls' Church, 16th and Harvard sts. nw., last night to hear speeches by Senators Wayne Morse (R., Oreg.) and Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), both proponents of Civil Rights legislation.

Humphrey called on both Republicans and Democrats "to come clean on the issue of civil rights.

"No man," he declared, "has a right to play politics with human lives and human dignity. To exploit the oppressed, to gain power or advantage by political expediency at the expense of human beings is not only a denial of democratic ideals, but is immoral."

Predicts Foes' Fate

Humphrey said that despite public demand for the President's program, "a minority in the Senate of the United States withstands the national tide. They will fail," he warned, "because history is against them, the people are against them, the President . . . is against them, the times are against them."

The Democratic Party, he continued, has four responsibilities, as put forth in its last platform.

"They are," Humphrey said, "the right of equal treatment in the armed forces; legislation to abolish the poll tax; a meaningful and effective anti-lynching bill, and fair employment practices legislation."

At the evening meeting, Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Associtaion for the Advancement of Colored People and Mobilization chairman, also assailed Congress' action on civil rights.

"The record shows," he charged, "that in the area of civil rights, the Congress is lagging far to the rear of American public opinion. . . . In this forward march, only our Congress has stood still. It alone has closed its eyes and plugged its ears to the times."

FEPI legislation is the No. 1 target on the Mobiliztaion program. The organization today and Tuesday will contact members of Congress to push its passage.

Supports Home Rule

The organization, described by members as "liberal in the Americans for Democratic Action sense," also backs home rule and national representation for the District.

Composed of representatives from almost 60 labor, welfare, veteran and professional groups, its original sponsors were the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Federation of Labor, the American Jewish Committee, the American Veterans Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

On its schedule today are meetings with Congressmen, work sessions in the Interdepartmental Auditorium, 14th st. and Constitution ave. nw., and a speech by Senator Scott Lucas (D., Ill.), Senate majority leader, at the auditorium at 7:45 p. m.

CIVIL RIGHTS THROUGH DEMAGOGY

"While the world looks to America for moral leadership, we have failed to offer it the most meaningful demonstration of our belief in human dignity and the rights of the individual," said Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, and a possible candidate for President in 1952, to 1,000 members of the B'nai B'rith recently. "The free democratic way of life is on trial today and we have so far failed to contribute to its defense with concrete proof of our devotion to the rights of men. Civil rights is the supreme test of our integrity as a people. We must qualify."

Senator Humphrey led and won the battle for the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform in Philadelphia when President Truman was nominated.

I have before me a clipping from the Nov. 20, 1948, Altoona Tribune — an Associated Press dispatch which doubtless appeared on or about that date in hundreds of other papers — which reads:

Mobile, Ala. — (AP) — Representative Frank W. Boykin (D-Ala.) Thursday quoted President Truman as telling him: "Frank, I don't believe in this civil rights program any more than you do, but we've got to have it to win."

Boykin made the statement at the regular meeting of the Mobile Rotary Club, attended by nearly 200 members. The congressman said Truman made the comment while he was visiting the President recently [apparently before the election].

Somebody was lying in 1948. Was it Boykin? So far as I know, no one ever challenged the veracity of his statement in Mobile. Did some evil Communist or Republican invent the whole story? . . . Or is it true that Truman made that remark to Boykin? If he did, was that merely playing politics with a Southern congressman, or with the white South as a whole?

Did Senator Humphrey ever look into this matter?

It isn't possible, is it, that the whole civil rights plank in the 1948 Democratic platform was a fake and a lie?

Or is "demagogy" the word for it?

The Humphrey-Truman civil rights program, regardless of Truman's belief or disbelief in it, has had a number of positive results in the racial field. Does American democracy operate in part through demagogy? —*L. A.*

Methodist Leader Cites Civil-Rights Progress

"The Mason-Dixon Line is being pushed farther and farther toward the Gulf of Mexico," a leading Methodist laywoman declared here yesterday.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, referred to what she called "a new understanding" of race relations in the South.

A member of President Truman's Commission for Civil Rights in 1947, Mrs. Tilly said in an interview that she could not predict when federal fair-employment legislation might be passed.

"But when you lose you don't always lose," she asserted. "Eight states have passed their own fair-employment laws. And there have been other reforms—such as admitting Negroes to State universities and outlawing poll taxes."

Mrs. Tilly began yesterday a four-day series of lectures at Trinity Temple Methodist Church, on "Co-operation for a Christian Nation." She is secretary of the economics committee, women's division, of the National Methodist Church.

Asked about a recent article in Reader's Digest on "Methodism's Pink Fringe," Mrs. Tilly commented:

"There's not much truth in it (the article). I think it's wonderful such a group can get together and try to see what's wrong with society, and what can be done about it."

300 Attend Lecture

The article, by Stanley High, charged that the Methodist Federation for Social Action speaks in left-wing terms in the name of the Methodist Church.

About 300 attended Mrs. Tilly's lecture yesterday. The series, open to the public, is sponsored by the Women's Society of Christian Service in east and west districts of the Louisville Methodist Conference.

Thurmond Warns Truman To Abandon 'So-Called Civil Rights Program'

CHARLESTON, S. C. — (AP) — Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina keynoted the annual Southern Governors' Conference Monday with a blunt warning to President Truman to junk his "so-called civil rights program."

The retiring chairman of the conference, 1948 States Rights presidential nominee, charged that the proposed legislation was a "betrayal of the South by the Democratic party."

During two days of business here, the Southern state executives will take up a plan to expand their unique regional education program and discuss ways to expand Southern industry. Civilian defense also was on the agenda.

Thurmond said today's "great tragedy" is that "agitators from outside the South have violently distorted facts of the Negro's progress to serve their selfish ends."

These interests, Thurmond said, have sought to use the Negro "as a minority bloc voter in an effort to control elections within states."

Thurmond said the Negro has progressed more than any race in history during the past 50 years and he called for peace and cooperation between the Negro and white races.

"If the President has the political sagacity his friends credit him with having," Thurmond said, "he will correctly read the election returns of 1948 and follow the advice of James A. Farley by abandoning his civil rights program which breeds disunity at a time when we need unity."

The Civil Rights Prospect

With the return of President Truman to Washington, the legislative situation came up for immediate examination. It is already perfectly obvious that Mr. Truman will not get this year many of the things for which he has been pressing. It is very doubtful whether any sort of an FEPC measure will be passed, even a law without compulsory powers—though Senate Majority Leader Lucas has placed such action on a relatively brief priority list.

It is apparent that there is no powerful concerted demand in the nation for such a measure.

There seems to be almost no mention of either the federal anti-poll tax or anti-lynching proposals advanced by the administration. Thus the whole Truman civil rights program seems to be pretty well blocked.

That is not merely because of the opposition of the South and of Southern congressmen. It is also due to the lack of any widespread demand in the nation for the enactment of these proposals.

* * *

At best they are all very doubtful plans. It seems to be widely recognized in the nation that enactment of measures which would be obnoxious to a large majority of the people in the region most directly affected by them would be an exceedingly dubious if not dangerous step. That kind of action could do much to undermine the basic unity of the country.

Our federal system depends on a high degree of such unity in the country as a whole but it also is bound to be weakened if the deep convictions of a vast majority in any considerable area of the country are overborne.

This paper believes, consequently, that it is gratifying that once again the administration's civil rights program seems blocked.

* * *

But at the same time it would emphasize that the Southern states must press on resolutely toward true progress in the field of civil rights both as a matter of justice and as a means of countering demands for extensive federal intervention.

The situation in this field cannot be considered satisfactory although substantial progress has been made and, unless unwise and inciting federal action comes, there can be hope for substantial further gains.

Southern efforts to expand economic opportunity for Negroes must be actively pushed.

In Alabama and other Southern states there is urgent need of poll tax reform.

Of course, too, the battle of the law and of law-abiding people to wipe out lynching must go forward with the highest zeal. There can be no relenting in such efforts without danger of catastrophe.

Then, of course, educational levels for Negro children—and for that matter, for white children—are still far from all that they should be if democracy is to develop under favorable conditions and grow ever stronger.

The South must be on guard against any tendency to regard any victory in the civil rights struggle with the national administration as meaning that concern in such matters can safely be slackened.

British Free American

Civil Rights Congress Official Was Detained 20 Hours

LONDON, Oct. 28 (UP).—William Patterson, executive secretary of the American Civil Rights Congress, was released by British immigration authorities today after twenty hours of detention.

Patterson was taken into custody when he arrived yesterday by plane from Paris and it was announced early today that he would be sent to the United States on a plane tonight.

He was freed this afternoon after he told officials that he had no connection with the Communist "peace congress" scheduled to open at Sheffield, England, Nov. 16.

RIGHTS 'HYPOCRISY' LAID TO DEMOCRATS; HILL SPEECH CITED

Alabama Senator Reported as Telling How Party Chiefs Bottle Up Disputed Bills

TRUMAN DISAVOWAL ASKED

Hendrickson Says Talk Is 'Proof' Majority Party Bars Passage of Program

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 14—Senatorial campaigning in the South was drawn into the civil rights program controversy today. President Truman was called on to repudiate statements made by one of his key men in Congress in the heat of the Alabama primary election battle.

The repudiation call was made by Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, Republican of New Jersey, who said that "at long last" there was "proof positive" that the Democratic party was resorting to "hypocricy" to "prevent the passage of a sound civil rights program."

At issue was a radio speech made Wednesday night by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama. He is a member of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, which formulates the legislative programs of that body. It decided earlier this week on further postponement of a showdown on the Fair Employment Practice Commission bill. Priority was given to foreign aid programs, including a third-year authorization of the Marshall Plan.

Mr. Hill is running for re-election. In his campaign, he is leading a movement for the return of Alabama's political organization to the Democratic party from which it broke on the civil rights issue at the Democratic National Convention in 1948.

"Hill's Remarks Quoted

Senator Hendrickson, a supporter of the civil rights program, noted that The Associated Press had reported the radio speech that Senator Hill had made to his constituents. In a statement he quoted Mr. Hill as speaking to them as follows:

"'I tell you it is the power and influence of your Senators and Congressmen that has made possible defeat of F. E. P. C. and other so-called civil rights bills. They hold this power and influence as members of the Democratic party.

"'The anti-poll tax bill is bottled up today in a subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee. Senator John C. Stennis (Democratic of Mississippi) is chairman of this subcommittee because of his membership in the Democratic party. If he were a member of the Dixiecrat splinter party he could not be chairman [and] could have little influence in the fight against civil rights bills.

"'The general civil rights bill (containing a combination of the controversial programs) is bottled up today in a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senator Jim (James O.) Eastland (Democrat of Mississippi) is chairman of this committee. If he were not a Democrat, he could not be chairman of this or any other committee.

Says Power Must Be Kept

"'As a Democrat, I hold a place on the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. I led the fight in committee against the F. E. P. C. bill, and the committee dropped it like a foundling on the Senate's doorstep—without a word in its favor (the committee reported the bill to the Senate calendar without recommendations.)

"'If our group of Southern Senators is to continue to defeat these rights bills, we must keep the power and influence we hold as members of the Democratic party. I also warn that the Republicans are committed to civil rights."

Senator Hendrickson said that "none the less, the Democratic party has the audacity to claim that it is the party of tolerance; the party which abhors racial and religious prejudices."

Senator Hill, shown a copy of the Hendrickson statement, said:

"I was speaking to the people of Alabama."

Ellender Doubts F. E. P. C. Action

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana, said today that Administration leaders were "whistling in the dark" about getting action in this Congress on a Fair Employment Practices Commission bill.

He said in a radio address recorded for Louisiana that the Senate's calendar was too crowded with other bills to offer much chance for action on an F. E. P. C. measure.

"Unless the Administration elects to bring up F. E. P. C. for purely political reasons—so that Administration-supported candidates can solicit additional votes in an election year by pointing to an attempt, however feeble, to have this insidious measure passed—this bill is doomed to die on the Senate calendar," he asserted.

Mr. Ellender said that if and when an effort were made to bring up the F. E. P. C. measure, he would speak against it "so long as God gives me breath."

CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE URGED

Fitzpatrick Says Democrats in State Back Truman Bills

Paul E. Fitzpatrick, Democratic State Chairman, made public yesterday a letter to Senator Scott W. Lucas, majority leader of the Senate, complimenting him and Senator Herbert H. Lehman for their efforts to bring about civil rights legislation recommended by President Truman.

Mr. Fitzpatrick wrote that the Democrats of New York State demanded action on the Fair Employment Practices Bill, and added:

"I urge you to rally the Democratic Senators in an all-out effort to bring a vote of closure so that the F. E. P. C. measure can be voted upon immediately. Do not permit the vote of closure in the Senate's May 19 session to turn us from our ultimate goal. I feel confident that under your courageous leadership the Democratic party will fulfill its pledge that a Fair Employment Practices Act be written into law."

Race-Hating Dixie MP Slain By Yankee in New Civil War

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A Northern white military policeman was sentenced to thirty-three years' imprisonment here Wednesday for killing a Georgia white MP companion during an argument over the Negro civil rights question.

Carl W. Learned, 25, of Malone, N. Y., a Fort Jackson, S. C., MP testified on the stand in Federal court that he shot the Southerner, Henry C. Barnes, 21, Madison, Ga., at the height of a verbal clash that threatened to develop into a fight over the race issue.

Barnes, apparently steeped in racé prejudice, engaged Learned in a controversy over the Negro question as the two stood guard last Oct. 16.

The Georgia-born MP was said to have hurled vulgar epithets at the New Yorker because he (Learned) did not share the Dixie viewpoint on segregation and other points of the so-called race problem.

The shooting occurred when the Southerner made a move to strike Learned, it was said.

Learned pleaded guilty to second-degree murder.

He had a hand wound which he first told officers was inflicted by Barnes before he killed him. On the stand, however, he admitted he shot himself after he shot the racist MP.

Federal Judge George Bell Timmerman imposed the sentence of thirty-three years' imprisonment on the young Northern military policeman.

Ex-Congresswoman Clare Luce Decries Abuse of Civil Rights

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"The racial question is the single most important domestic question that faces the American people," ex-Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce declared on a visit to Cincinnati last week.

"At every point of our economic structure, you will find the Negro question involved. It is very expensive to our economy, not to mention our spiritual development as a nation, to deny the Negro rights to which he is entitled."

Mrs. Luce, however, expressed confidence in the progress that is being made in America in racial relations. "Our system is making progress. Many colored are in colleges and universities where there were none 50 years ago. When you appeal to the American people's religious beliefs and their faith in democratic principles, they will usually see the force of your argument."

Rights Called Football

The former U.S. Representative decried the use of civil rights legislation as a political football.

"I think the whole question of civil rights is fraught with the most profound hypocrisy on both sides," Mrs. Luce charged. "There is among Republicans, for historical and geographical reasons, more willingness to put it through than there is among Democrats, again for historical and geographical reasons. But there is hypocrisy on both sides. I would be very much surprised if any FEPC legislation is passed. I think it a great pity for politicians to use civil rights for their own political advantage."

It is Mrs. Luce's opinion that Western Europe is in little danger of turning Socialistic or Communistic of its own accord. "The people are fairly anti-Communist at this moment," she declared. "This does not mean they do not want certain welfare measures.

Communists Losing

"Nationalization of industries is highly desirable in some countries in Europe. But the people are against formal Socialism. Socialism is losing ground, and so is Communism. Nowhere is Communism, as a thing-to-be-desired rising, everywhere it is falling. Communism is, however, being pushed ahead by bayonets and bombs."

Mrs. Luce is encouraged by the interest that young people show in the solutions to serious problems today. "Everywhere I go on campuses the students are really interested in the profound things of life," she commented. "College students today seem much more serious-minded, they study much harder. Twenty years ago college students were interested in economic questions; 10 years ago in political questions; now they are interested in religious questions. That means they are on the track of truth."

Civil Rights Action Taken By 19 States

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NPA) Mar. 22.—Nineteen states have established official bodies to deal with interracial problems, the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia pointed out in favorably reporting a bill to establish a commission on human rights in the District of Columbia.

Such bodies have "proved their utility in eliminating racial and other group tension and avoiding outbreaks of racial and other groups hostilities," the report declared.

The states listed as having such bodies are Connecticut, Illinois, Indians, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Under the terms of the bill, the District of Columbia human rights commission would promote "amicable relations among racial, religious and cultural groups and . . . endeavor to establish and maintain a meticulous observance of the Golden Rule in all matters pertaining to interracial relations in the District."

The methods by which these objectives would be achieved are all noncompulsory, the report stated.

Civil Rights Bills Were Passed 75 Years Ago, Says W. Va. Prof

Professor J. Reuben Sheeler in a Negro History Week address at West Virginia State College at Institute last week said that the first Negroes in America were not slaves, but explorers, and that civil rights bills similar to President Truman's now before Congress were passed 75 years ago.

In his address entitled "On Writing the Record," Professor Sheeler said that the first Negroes came to America as early as 1502, with the Narvaez expedition in 1528 and with DeSoto in 1539. One of the Negroes in the latter group became the second settler of what is now Alabama in 1541, he added.

That Negroes brought to Virginia in 1619 were slaves was refuted. Sheeler says they were indentured servants purchased from the Dutch who had captured them from the Spanish in 1619.

In disproving the idea that the Negro was unfit for any type of work other than agricultural work, the speaker informed the audience of about 1,000 students and visitors that the 1649 Virginia census reported 300 Negroes. Forty of these Negroes were engaged in skilled labor. Prfof. Sheeler went on to say that after 1800, Negroes were numerous in the skilled trades and that many of the free Negroes were contractors, and small operators.

Ex-Congresswoman Decries Abuse Of Civil Rights

CINCINNATI, Ohio — (Special) — "The racial question is the single most important domestic question that faces the American people," ex-Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce declared on a visit to Cincinnati last week. "At every point of our economic structure, you will find the Negro question involved. It is very expensive to our economy, not to mention our spiritual development as a nation to deny the Negro rights to which he is entitled."

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MRS. LUCE OPINES

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Mrs. Luce called the withdrawal of aid to the Nationlists and the entire American policy in China "one of the most terrible failures that this country has ever known." The blame for the Chinese "fiasco,"

Mrs. Luce believes must be placed on the present and past administrations. Agreeing that General Marshall's attempts to get the Nationalists to work with the Communistspuses was a grave mistake, Mrs. Lucested in the profound things of said, "It was an unfortunate thingife," she commented. "College stufor the country that General Mar-dents today seem much more serishall knew nothing about Chinaous-minded, they study much hardwhen he went over, and, by theer. Twenty years ago college stutime he learned, he had made manydents were interested in economic mistakes." questions; 10 years ago in political

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CIVIL RIGHTS TREND IN NATION PRAISED

Chas P. Taft, in address to Presbyterians, declares the U.S. leads many others.

By George Dugan

Cincinnati-May 21-This country is making "steady and broad" progress in its efforts to combat racial discrimination and segregation, Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati attorney and former president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, said today.

He addressed an "interracial fellowship" meeting held in connection with the 162d General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

The argument that England, France and Germany are more enlightened than the U.S. in regard to the treatment of Negroes is completely invalid, Mr. Taft declared. Those countries, he added, 'don't know what the race problem is.'

At the same time, Mr. Taft asserted, Ameroca is far ahead of Palestine, India and South Africa in its treatment of minorities.

The former church official emphasized that the eradication of racial antagonism would be acheived only after long and careful planning. He cited the "planned approach" against prejudice worked out By Branch Rickey, Jackie Robinson and Negro groups in every National League baseball city as a "good dample" of the restraint and careful thought required to combat racism.

Speech Cancellation Decried.

"This is a slow process", Mr. Taft said, "which does not come either by books on Negroes which display instense dislike of white people or by meetings of Jewish anti-defamation societies which cancel speeches of a distinguished Jew giving unselfish service to Government because they don't like to hear what he says about germans."

Mr. Taft referred presumably to the action of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in Chicago on May 14th. The league canceled a scheduled speech by Benjamin J, Buttenwieser, Assistant U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, on "The Reorienta-

tion of ... league said it obje ... eral tenor" of the ... apologia for a limite ... nazify Germany."

The solu... employment problems, Mr. Taft noted, needs "less of extremists and more middle-of-the-road courage."

New York City a "Challenge"

At a meeting tonight on national missions, the Rev. Dr. Mark A. Dawber, former executive secretary of the Home Missions Council of North America, described New York as "the greatest challenge to Christian missions of any city in the world."

In a population of about 8,000,000, he said, at least 3,500,000 are not identified with religion and the Protestant membership does not exceed 10 per cent of the total population.

Dr. Dawber stressed the growing inter-dependency of home and foreign missions. "The greatest contribution that could be made to foreign missions," he said, "would be a vital advance in Christianity and missions in the country."

This morning, the Rev. Dr. Hugh Ivan Evans, newly elected Moderator of the General Assembly, preached his first sermon as the church's top-ranking leader in Cincinnati's Knox Presbyterian Church.

He deplored the "temptation to be ungodly because ungodliness brings returns," and he added: "Godliness must prevail whether we prosper or not."

The Rev. Dr. Paul Austin Wolfe, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York and a commissioner to the Assembly, preached this morning at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

Noting that both the Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches belong to the "Anglo-Saxon tradition of the Holy Catholic Church," he expressed some discouragement that the two denominations had failed to "move together" during the last three centuries. "Maybe it will only be when our backs are against the wall," he said, "that you and I will learn to make the adjustments we refused to make when we were free men."

New York, N.Y.
Times
Mon. 5-22-50

Three found guilty in civil rights case

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 22—(AP)—State Police Chief Hubert Beasley and two former Southern New Mexico peace officers were convicted last night of torturing a Negro in an attempt to force him into making a confession.

A. L. (Happy) Apodaca, former Dona Ana County sheriff, was convicted of two counts—conspiracy to violate and actual violation of the civil rights of Wesley Eugene Byrd, 23, ... Pass, N. C.

Beasley was convicted of the violation count, but was acquitted on the conspiracy charges.

... SANDMAN, Apodaca's former deputy sheriff, was convicted of the conspiracy count but was found innocent of the violation count.

A fourth defendant, State Patrolman I. E. Salaz... was acquitted on both charges.

A Federal Grand Jury indicted the four men several weeks ago, accusing them of torturing Byrd to try to get him to confess to the still-unsolved murder last year of Ovida Coogler, Las Cruces waitress.

Defense attorneys have indicated they will appeal. Federal Judge Carl Hatch said sentencing would be delayed.

Impossible to Separate

Human and Civil Rights Seen Alike

NASHVILLE—The question of civil rights is so involved with that of human rights that it is impossible to discuss or think of them in different terms.

Four Nashvillians agreed to this premise Monday in a forum on civil rights sponsored by the Nashville branch of the NAACP.

They are Dr. Herman Long, field director of the American Missionary Association; Jacques Back, Jewish business official; the Rev. Kevin Roe, OFM, assistant pastor of St. Vincent de Paul Church, and Leon Jourolmon, Nashville attorney.

"SINGLE ISSUE" INVOLVED

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, will speak at the next NAACP forum, April 23. His subject will be "Race, the World Problem."

Dr. Long said that civil rights have become the single issue which has divided the South into camps of different thought for the first time in several years. "Heated discussion" have been caused by the report of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, he said.

"So long as these issues aren't discussed, they never become parts of public opinion. But now we have informed discussions on the question of human rights," he said.

CIVIL RIGHTS BASIC

Segregation, Dr. Long said, is a violation of civil rights. "If we are to have a democracy, these very basic civil rights, segregation, and the freedoms due all citizens must not continue to be ignored," he said.

Back said that in his conception no particular group can lay claim to advantages under civil rights which, after all, are human rights. He attacked the church and the press for what he termed their weak utterances against denials of civil rights, and said he thinks it is high time that men of good will lead in causing good will and true democracy to become a reality.

Civil Rights Criteria Set in Pamphlet

NEW YORK—Civil rights in the United States fall somewhat, but not seriously, short of the standards outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights says Roger Baldwin, 1950 One World Award winner, in a twenty-cent pamphlet, "Human Rights—World Declaration and American Practice."

The Public Affairs Committee, nonprofit, educational organization at 22 E. 38th St., released the pamphlet.

"To promote the educational uses of the Declaration," suggests Mr. Baldwin, who was for 30 years director of the American Civil Liberties Union, "studies hould be made in every country professing democracy to show how far its own laws measure up to the standards in the Declaration."

4 Enforcement Suggestions

Commenting on the present U. N. discussion on the Covenant of Human Rights, which aims to put the principles of the declaration into a binding pact, Mr. Baldwin asserts that,

"The guarantee of human rights on an international scale would be without force unless persons could appeal to an international authority after they had, as the lawyers say, exhausted their remedies in their own countries."

Mr. Baldwin sets forth four suggestions for making the international enforcement of human rights more effective: judicial review, protective devices, private non-governmental agencies and a Human Rights Commission.

Progress retarded

WASHINGTON—The extremists—so frequently the worst enemies of the very cause they are championing—have made a mess of the civil rights problem.

Today the advance of the Negro toward a better deal in the economic life of America has been dealt a severe blow by those who insist on a federal law to regulate hiring and employment practices.

The latest contest in the Democratic primaries—in which Sen. Olin Johnston defeated Gov. Strom Thurmond for the U. S. Senate nomination in South Carolina—is the third in which the Negro issue has been raised in the South. Emphasis on this led to the defeat of Sens. Pepper of Florida and Graham of North Carolina for renomination. Sen. Johnston's victory was due to his claims on the stump that he was less inclined toward the Negro side of the argument than his rival. In fact, Mr. Johnston pointed with scorn to the fact that Gov. Thurmond—though a Dixiecrat—had appointed a Negro to a medical board.

This very week also in the Senate the proponents of a federal law, with compulsion in it on the subject of hiring, have tried without success to get the measure to a vote. The move toward cloture to cut off debate has now been defeated twice in this session.

Exploiting an issue

WHERE DOES ALL THIS leave the Negro, particularly in the South? It is evident that the sincere efforts of liberals in the South to advance the cause of the Negro have been retarded and restrained by extremists in the North. For years various Negro leaders in the South have felt they were being used as a political football. They have not been fooled by the talk of "anti-poll tax" and "anti-lynching" laws. They have felt that the politicians were merely exploiting the issue and that any improvement or real change in conditions would have to be worked out with Southern people and not by force if it were to be at all effective. The mere passage of a law, they have recognized, would not help toward non-discrimination any more than the enactment of the prohibition law changed drinking habits of long standing.

The Republicans in the North have supported the compulsory but would have been educational and advisory. It would have carried the prestige of federal policy and yet would not have required compliance except on a voluntary basis.

Many Southern members of Congress would have voted for the Hays plan as a simple way out of the deadlock on civil rights. With administration backing, it would have gone through Congress.

But the extremists among the Negro leaders vetoed the project. With them, as usual, it's all or nothing. The administration played ball with the extremists, believing they represented the largest number of votes in the North, and turned down the proposal. Thus is progress retarded by the very friends of a cause which both parties perhaps like to keep alive because it means votes for them and a chance to exploit the voters.—C

By David Lawrence

"civil rights" crusade, though many of them have conceded privately it was a phony issue and that it was done solely to offset the efforts of the Democrats to capture the Negro vote in the populous areas of the North.

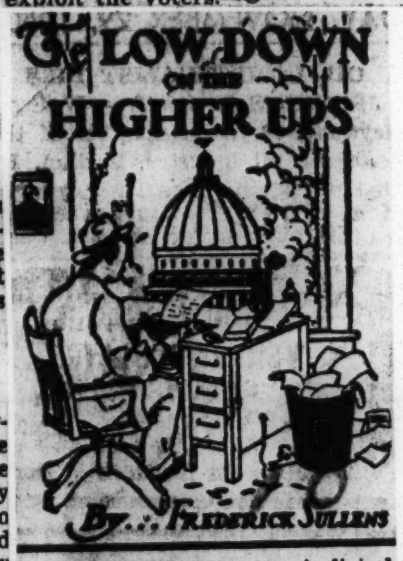
* * *

Who is sincere?

THE ACID TEST of sincerity on civil rights comes when Democrats as well as Republicans in Congress turn their eyes away from federal laws to punish mass picketing and the use of violence in labor disputes—the alibi being offered that this is a matter for state power, though everyone knows the same political influences affect state authorities and local police chiefs and make them wary about protecting the civil rights of non-union workers or union employes who want to cross a picket line.

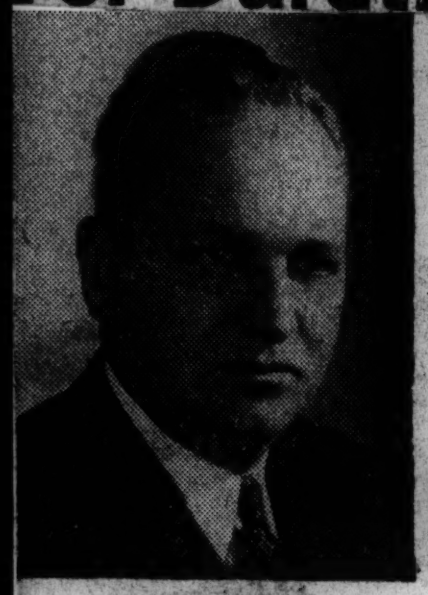
In spite of the fact that the civil rights issue, as manipulated by the politicians, has caused a hardening of lines, the climate of thought in the South on the problem is changing constantly toward more and more recognition of the economic rights and opportunities of the Negroes.

The biggest mistake was made by the Truman administration when it rejected the recent proposal of Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) and others who joined with him. This would have created a council or commission to help advise with employers and employes so as to help broaden job opportunities for Negroes. It would not have been



William L. Patterson, indicted by a Federal grand jury at Washington for contempt of Congress in refusing to testify during the Communist probe, is secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, the organization that has spent more than $50,000 of somebody's money trying to save the life of Willie McGee, Laurel rapist. A proper punishment for Patterson would be the hitching of about 500 pounds of iron to his feet and an impromptu bath in the Potomac river. Unfortunately, Federal statutes do not provide for a sentence of that sort.

Truman Civil Rights Program Is Dead For Duration of Eighty-first Congress



SENATOR LUCAS
. . . only twenty-two Democrats

SENATOR RUSSELL
. . . victory for him

SENATOR TAFT
. . . delivered thirty-three votes

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The Truman Civil Rights program is dead for the duration o. the Eighty-first Congress.

And the pertinent question going around Washington this week as observers note the mess in which the problem is embroiled: "Who is to blame and where does it leave the Negro who seeks a better deal in the American scheme of things?"

When the Senate refused last Wednesday for the second time in two months to limit debate on legislation to create a fair employment practices commission, the following political leadership was brought into clear focus:

(1) Sen. Robert A. Taft, Ohio, chairman of the Republican policy committee, delivered thirty-three votes for FEPC consideration or 78 per cent of the Senate's GOP membership.

(2) Sen. Scott Lucas, Illinois, the majority leader without a majority, could produce only twenty-two Democrats or 42 per cent of his party's fifty-four Senators to vote for closure. This disgraceful vote was on an issue which the Democrats have loudly proclaimed as their very own.

(3) Sen. Richard B. Russell, Georgia, leader of the anti-civil rights forces, who is neither a majority nor a minority leader, produced thirty-three votes against closure and thereby won the fight.

Closure, or limitation of debate was lost by nine votes. It would have taken sixty-four votes or a two-thirds majority of the entire Senate membership to win. Final vote, fifty-five to thirty-three, with eight not voting.

A quick survey of opinion around the nation this week brought out reaction from Republicans, Democrats, Dixiecrats and Negro leaders. There is no doubt but that civil rights will again (unfortunately) be a big political issue in this year's congressional elections.

The Republicans will not let the country forget that the Democratic party is so badly split it cannot deliver on anything when the South deserts, particularly around civil rights time.

Truman apologists will say that the Wherry-sponsored rule (requiring two-thirds vote for closure) kept civil rights from passing.

The Dixiecrats will continue to vie for the honor of which one hates "Negras" worst.

Negroes, with most of their big name leaders and organizations committed to and captured by the Truman "Fair Deal" party will suffer and see their advance retarded.

The most tragic aspect of the whole situation as World War III approaches is to see misguided and inept-led American Negroes without any kind of FEPC, with or without teeth. The only conclusion to draw is that Negro leadership learned little between the wars. They, like the White House and the State Department, go forward unprepared.

The name of Rep. Brooks Hays who was featured on the Courier Town Hall broadcast last winter entered the Civil Rights recapitulation this week when a Republican writer, David Lawrence observed:

In spite of the fact that the civil rights issue, as manipulated by the politicians, has caused a hardening of lines, the climate of thought in the South on the problem is changing constantly toward more and more recognition of the economic rights and opportunities of the Negroes.

"The biggest mistake was made by the Truman administration when it rejected the recent proposal of Rep. Brooks Hays, Democrat of Arkansas, and others, who joined with him. This would have created a council or commission to help advise with employers and employes so as to help broaden job opportunities for Negroes. It would not have been compulsory but would have been educational and advisory. It would have carried the prestige of Federal policy and yet would not have required compliance except on a voluntary basis.

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But the extremists among Negro leaders vetoed the project. With them, as usual, it's all or nothing. The administration played ball with the extremists believing they represented the largest number of votes in the North, and turned down the proposal. Thus is progress retarded by the very friends of a cause which both parties perhaps like to keep alive because it means votes for them and a chance to exploit the voters."

The New York Post which often makes valiant attempts to take the Truman Democrats off the hook came out with a Thursday editorial entitled "Dixiecrat Triumph" which completely ignored the fact that the Democrats, not the Republicans, were the gentlemen who defeated closure. It's becoming very popular around this town for Negro leaders to echo "Dixiecrats are doing this and that to Negroes."

The fact of the matter is that Dixiecrats are Democrats merely exercising their political right to steer their party along the path they want to follow and Negro Democrats are in the middle of a dilemma of their own choosing:

Said the Post:

"Senate efforts to limit debate on the Fair Employment Practices bill failed yesterday by the heartbreaking margin of nine votes. As with other futile efforts to gag Southern filibusters, FEPC might have triumphed if several Senators —Democrats and Republicans —had not been absent and if Northern Republicans had all fulfilled their party's ringing platform pledges. Although Senators Taylor (D-Idaho), Cain (R-Wash.) and Tobey (R-N. H.) favored restricting debate, they failed to show up when the test came. Moreover, six Republicans inexplicably voted as if Jeff Davis rather than Abraham Lincoln were the spiritual symbol of their party.

Civil Rights Congress secretary cursed by lawmaker at hearing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—(AP)—Rep. Lanham (D., Ga.) called William J. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, a "black son of a b . . ." at a meeting today of the House lobby investigating committee.

When he shouted the epithet, Lanham doubled his fists and raced toward Patterson, a Negro, who had just swapped accusations of that's "a lie" with him.

Two Capitol policemen grabbed Lanham and restrained him. Struggling against them, Lanham growled between clenched teeth:

"Damned son of a b . . ."

Patterson remained seated. The officers and others in the room held the congressman's arms until he finally turned and walked back to his seat.

The committee session immediately was adjourned.

THE LOBBY INVESTIGATING group had called Patterson before it to request the names of contributors to the Civil Rights Congress. The Justice Department has designated the organization as subversive.

Patterson told the committee he would not surrender the names. Then he started denouncing the state of Georgia.

Patterson said: "The state of Georgia tried to lynch nine men in the Scottsboro case. Georgia is a state of lynchers."

Lanham, who was sitting as acting chairman of the committee, broke in angrily: "When you say the state of Georgia attempted any lynching, it's a lie. If any state is fair to niggers, it's Georgia."

"Yours is a lie, too," Patterson shot back.

It was then Lanham leaped to his feet and cursed Patterson.

As the session broke up, Benedict F. Fitzgerald, Jr., committee counsel, told the members he thought Patterson should be cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to give the committee requested information.

The committee will consider Fitzgerald's suggestion at a later session. Contempt carries a possible penalty of up to $1,000 fine and a year in jail.

Says Fighting By Negro Troops In Korea Re-Emphasizes Need For Civil Rights Law

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — "The fighting in Korea has clearly shown the need of enacting the Civil Rights program into law," before the adjournment of the 81st Congress declared Rep. Harry J. Davenport (D., Pa.).

Conferring with President Truman last Tuesday, Cong. Davenport pointed out that "military reports from there depict the admirable fighting qualities of Negro troops there. There is no better way to lend lasting purpose to their brave deeds than to strengthen the existing rights laws at home, he continued.

The congressman reminded the President that "discrimination has no place in an America fighting to extend individual liberty and freedom from government tyranny throughout the world."

He further stressed the need of congressional action on Point 8 of the President's civil rights program which would grant statehood to Alaska and Hawaii. By enacting this Point into law, he said, America would be showing her good intentions toward these areas, which are populated largely with persons of Asiatic ancestry.

He also called for the repeal of the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924 which prohibits Koreans from immigrating into the United States and prevents those who are here from becoming American citizens. "Unless this harsh law is repealed, the communists have a strong propagander weapon to prevent up from gaining friends in Asia," he concluded.

Representative Davenport presented the President with a letter regarding Civil Rights from 40 organizations in the Allegheny County Council for Civil Rights.

The letter which represented persons of all races, creeds and national origins declared that the United States "must" demonstrate to people everywhere that democracy works effectively.

"Every American wants to share in the responsibilities as well as the privileges of democracy," the letter continued. "To accomplish this we urge you to use your office to insure the most efficient utilization of the nation's human resources."

The signing organizations called upon President Truman to: Continue and accelerate the policy of non-segregation in the armed forces; to issue an order comparable to the FEPC Executive Order which eliminated discrimination in industrial employment during World War II; to encourage the earliest possible ratification of the Genocide convention; and to take the steps necessary to end the Oriental Exclusion policy of the present immigration laws."

Civil Rights Aide Silent on Red Question

By The Associated Press

The executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress yesterday failed to produce records demanded by the House Lobby Investigating Committee.

And the witness, William L. Patterson of New York, refused to tell the committee whether he is now or ever was a Communist.

When Chairman Buchanan (D., Pa.) put the Communist question, Patterson replied:

'I refuse to answer that question. It violates my constitutional rights."

Among the data Patterson failed to produce in response to a committee subpena were: Records of meetings of the board of directors, a list of officers, membership list, and all reports by officers, agents, and representatives during the last three years. Patterson said most of this information was not available.

The committee counsel, Benedict F. Fitzgerald, still was asking Patterson what he had and had not brought along when the committee told the witness to return this morning.

The Civil Rights Congress, listed as subversive by the Attorney General, has not registered under the Lobby Act since 1948. The reason, Patterson told the committee, is that its "main aim and purpose" is not lobbying but fighting "to maintain the constitutional liberties, the civil and human rights of the American people inviolate."

Violating The Law, Too

Of deep significance for the entire South, we think, is the ruling of the Mississippi State Supreme Court three weeks ago, in which it reversed the decision of a lower court in connection with a Negro woman, who had been sentenced to prison on a conviction for resisting arrest and fighting a sheriff.

According to the testimony, the Negro woman was suspected of operating a liquor still. The sheriff, the testimony points out, undertook to arrest the suspect, but told the court that the defendant resisted arrest and beat him. The lower court accepted the sheriff's version and sentenced her.

The Supreme Court Justices studied the evidence and came to the conclusion that there was not enough in the record to show that there was any serious resistance to arrest and that the sheriff himself was an offender in roughing up the prisoner and in the process, violated her human rights, which we took to mean her civil rights.

This little incident, we think, is worthy of wider publicity than it received in the local and national press. For it was a classical interpretation of the rights of a citizen against search and seizure by enforcement officials. The law officials, in seeking to perform their functions as enforcement officers, must take care not to violate the law they seek to have enforced.

Jim Farley Speaks On Civil Rights

The election returns have precluded of Fair Employment Practices legislation and other so-called civil rights measures for the next two years, but they have not killed outright these proposals which are dear to the hearts of pressure groups.

We have contended all along that the FEPC and such are unworkable and impractical, not to say probably unconstitutional as well. They are force bills of the worst sort and in the South likely would provoke far more trouble than they would cure.

Proponents of these bills recognize all this, but they continue to press for enactment because of the appeal to bloc voting groups in pivotal States. A small number of such votes in key States easily could swing a national election.

Now Jim Farley, one-time master strategist of the Democratic Party, suggests that the President and his more zealous followers abandon the civil rights program and invite leaders of the South to solve the problems on a regional and State basis.

There are, of course, problems to be solved. But Mr. Farley believes, as do most of us in the South, that to threaten the South with drastic Federal legislation is the worst approach to improving race relations. For the most part, those problems are being solved in that manner now, and at a faster pace than outsiders are willing to believe.

Says Jim Farley

SPEAKING before the Florida Chamber of Commerce last week, James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman, was reported to have suggested that Mr. Truman should forget his civil rights program and let the Southerners solve the race problem their way.

This suggestion, Farley said, would lead to national as well as party unity. Of course, Mr. Farley does not include Negroes when he speaks of the nation and the Democratic party. We just don't count.

If Mr. Farley is interested in unity, his suggestion is the last one that will achieve it. The point of view expressed by Mr. Farley reveals far mor about the character of Mr. Farley than it does about the issue he discussed.

We do not regard the remarks of Mr. Farley very seriously. They are too stupid to get our dander up. He is an old political hack who is trying to make another stab at national prominence. We regret that he had to stoop so low to get his name back in the papers.

Gov. Wright could be correct in his opinion that the "attack" on Aubrey Grossman, New York labor lawyer for the Communistic Civil Rights Congress, didn't [illegible] ges he wore were faked. How[illegible] ever the case, the fact that it was [illegible] happened, [illegible] by the [illegible]

Giving the civil rights problem back to the Southerners for settlement is like asking a confirmed crook to draft a law against burglary. Imagine Governor Talmadge pushing fair employent practices in Georgia! Somebody is nuts and we have got a sneaking suspicion that it's Mr. Farley.

Jim Farley to the Rescue

EVER since the Democrats suffered their stunning defeat in the November national elections, the Donkey boys have been going around in circles hollering, "What to do? What to do?"

As Tommy Burns said, the best-laid plans of mice and men often go awry, and this was proved in the elections because it cannot be said that the Democrats didn't plan carefully and try hard.

So now, with their eyes on 1952, the Democrats are planning again to win, and they feel that their strategy must be revised.

For example, they counted on the civil rights issue to help them sweep Congress but things didn't work out as they planned despite the large gobs of cash expended by the regular organization as well as the organized labor satellites, notably in Ohio.

So now comes the old "Mahatma," James A. Farley, who master-minded Roosevelt to victory in two elections, with a new scheme calculated to heal the rift in the Democratic ranks and thus bring victory to the White House in the crucial 1952 balloting.

Genial Jim spoke to the Florida Chamber of Commerce in Tampa last week, and there he outlined "unofficially" (since he presently has no party post) what the Democrats must do to be saved from Lame Duckery in 1952.

In brief, Mr. Farley's suggestions were that the Democrats dump the civil rights issue which has divided the party on geographical lines.

"In the interest of national as well as party unity," Mr. Farley urged that the controversial intra-party issue be jettisoned; that "to threaten the South with drastic Federal legislation is the last way to approach these problems. When we review the history of the past year, we see clearly that most of the problems raised by the so-called civil rights program are gradually and peacefully being solved right here in the South."

He also looked sourly upon some of the other controversial issues of the Truman program which have caused the rift between the "liberal" Democrats and the Dixiecrats: namely, the Brannan Plan, socialized medicine "and other unsubstantial experiments."

In view of the fact that Mr. Truman himself stated during the 1948 campaign to a Southern Congressman, "I don't believe in this thing (civil rights) any more than you do but we need it in order to win," it is probable that (in view of the 1950 election results) his present position is substantially that of Farley's, and he will not be unwilling to drop the whole program down the drain.

This would certainly cause a substantial loss of Negro votes, along with some defection of Democratic "liberals" but it would win the allegiance of the Dixiecrats, and thus assure a healing of the party rift before November, 1952.

Mr. Farley, who took little active part in the 1950 elections, is still a powerful voice in party councils, and what he suggests is certainly being taken seriously, because what political parties want above all is to win.

How the Negro Democrats will take these sour words from the venerable political sage is not in doubt, but they will probably have to make the best of it or else vote Republican, since there is no prospect for a Third Party.

Patterson Can Be Imprisoned

CRC Leader Held in Contempt of Congress

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, listed by the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization, was indicted Monday for contempt of Congress.

He was charged with refusing to produce certain records before the House Committee Investigating Lobbying Activities last Aug. 3 and 4.

According to the indictment, committee agents served a subpoena on Patterson last July 24, summoning him as a witness before the committee.

The subpoena directed him to produce records of the Civil Rights Congress relating to:

(a) The organization and finances of the Congress, and (b) the activities of the Congress, its members, officers, directors, agents and employees pertaining to lobbying.

Patterson appeared before the committee but he failed to produce any records.

Insulted by Georgian

During his questioning before the committee, Rep. Henderson Lanham (Dem., Ga) called Patterson a "black son of a —," jumped up from his seat and ran around the dais at which committee members were seated, threatening to do bodily harm to the witness.

After the hearing had ended, Patterson wrote Speaker Sam Rayburn requesting that Lanham be censured for his conduct, but Rayburn never brought the matter to the attention of the House.

ROBESON BAN DANGER SIGNAL:

Guard Civil Rights, Lautier Warns All

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — There is no better time to consider the condition of civil liberties in the United States than now, 159 years after the Bill of Rights, the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, was finally adopted.

As little as the people think of them, the rights contained in these amendments are precious. They are our heritage and the American people, fighting for freedom the world over, need to make sure that they do not lose the freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

These rights can be traced back to the Magna Carta, to which the English barons forced King John to affix his seal June 15, 1215, at Runnymede, enlarging the rights and privileges claimed by the people.

The Robeson Case

One may totally disagree with the views of Paul Robeson, but, at the same time, defend his right to speak his opinions, however unpopular they may be.

If Secretary of State Dean Acheson has revoked Robeson's passport because he does not like his political opinions and the people with whom the artist has been associating, and has denied him the right to travel abroad to keep him from expressing his views, it would appear that he is adopting the methods of the police state.

Lawyers of Integrity

The battery of lawyers representing Robeson in the suit he has brought in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to revoke the cancellation of his passport includes George E. C. Hayes and former Municipal Court Judge James A. Cobb.

The integrity of these two lawyers is unquestioned. They would not lend their prestige and legal talents to the fight Robeson is making unless they believe his rights had been violated.

But the Robeson case is not the only one involving civil liberties which should be of great concern to the American people, particularly colored people whose civil rights are most often violated.

Movie Censorship

For example, there is the question of motion picture censorship. The U.S. Supreme Court has refused to review the judgments of Atlanta Courts, refusing an injunction against the Atlanta Board of Censorship, which banned "Lost Boundaries," and the Memphis Board of Censors, which banned "Pinky," because of their interracial themes.

The American Civil Liberties Union believes that civil liberties in the United States are threatened in the fields of academic freedom and free expression of unpopular views, due to international tensions, heightened by the Korean war.

But otherwise it finds civil liberties in a healthy state, with notable advances taking place in race relations, particularly in increased job opportunities for colored workers, chiefly as the result of expanding defense production. Severe discrimination, however, still exists in housing.

Fight To Continue For Civil Rights Bills

Resolution Calls For Repealing Wherry Amendment, Passage Of FEPC And Anti-Lynching Measures, Outlawing Poll Tax

THE CONVENTION approved the following resolution on civil rights and the extension of democracy:

America, from the earliest moment of her history, has striven toward the realization of the ideal that every human being has an inherent dignity and integrity which must be respected and safeguarded. We in the CIO maintain, in accordance with our democratic American heritage, that the welfare of the individual is the final goal of group life. Each of us, to be secure in the rights he wishes for himself, must be willing not only to respect but to fight for the rights of other men.

The Declaration of Independence explicitly recognizes the basic moral principle that all men are created equal as well as free. In that philosophy the Congress of Industrial Organization wholly concurs. We in the CIO have continuously sought to implement the moral principle of the equality of all men, by building social institutions that will guarantee equality of opportunity to all men. Freedom without equality of opportunity is an illusion.

We in the CIO accept fully our responsibility to further economic opportunity, religious freedom and political participation for all. Our ultimate goal must be full economic, political and social equality for all persons and all groups, in thought, expression and action, without discrimination because of race, creed or national origin.

The system of segregation that the dead hand of the past has fastened upon our generation is crumbling little by little. In several states we have succeeded in strengthening the machinery for the protection of our civil rights.

Individual safety and security of person has been increased; several states have strengthened their law enforcement agencies to provide greater protection against mob or vigilante action. Few people would have ventured the prediction, three years ago, that a sheriff in the state of South Carolina would secure the indictment of the head of the state Ku Klux Klan.

Many southern states have passed unmasking laws, aimed at forcing the Ku Klux Klan into the open. An even larger part of the American people has come to realize that a violation of the rights of even one citizen jeopardizes the rights of all. America's conscience is slowly awakening to the contradiction between our ideals and our day-to-day practices.

The Senate of the United States, however, has not only failed to move forward with the times but has actually moved backward. For years, filibusters by a minority of Southern Senators have blocked the passage of federal FEPC legislation and of other federal civil rights proposals.

During the past session, the Senate not only failed once more to enact the FEPC bill or any other federal civil rights legislation, but, in a corrupt and cynical deal between Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans, strengthened the filibuster technique by adopting the Wherry Amendment, which requires 64 votes for cloture and exempts from any limitation on debate a motion to change the cloture rule or any other Senate rule. Removal of the Wherry roadblock must be a first step to the passage of civil rights legislation by the Senate.

Six additional states did, however, during the last sessions of their state legislatures, create Fair Employment Practices Commissions, making a total of ten states which now have such Commissions. In a series of historic decisions, the Supreme Court of the United States has struck down restrictive housing covenants, segregation and discrimination in higher education, and has banned segregation in interstate travel. The people of South Carolina have voted overwhelmingly to abolish that state's poll tax.

However, although we can point to these changes, we can ill afford to become complacent. The struggle for equality and liberty must be a continuing one. The need for intensifying our efforts is greater today than ever before. As we improve our civil rights in America we simultaneously strengthen our moral leadership in the family of nations. The United States is not so strong that we can ignore what the world thinks of our record. Our foreign policy gains strength as we put our own house in order.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved:

That the Twelfth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations hereby pledges itself to continue the struggle to achieve the full, equal enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

We recommend:

That each CIO affiliate strengthen its Civil Rights Committee or Department on Fair Practices within its respective organization, and that each International Union seek to have incorporated in its collective bargaining agreements non-discrimination clauses, particularly pertaining to hiring.

We demand:

1. The repeal of the Wherry Amendment and support of amendments to permit the breaking of filibusters by a majority of those voting.

2. The passage of a federal fair employment act and of state acts in those states not now having such legislation.

3. Enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill.

4. The passage of federal and state legislation outlawing poll taxes and other restrictions on the right to vote.

5. The enactment, in federal appropriations for state aid, of safeguards against segregation.

6. The enactment of a strengthened federal civil rights law and the adoption of similar legislation in all states which now do not have such laws.

Segregation— What The Law Says On Rights

BY JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON, June 10 —(AP)— You may have the impression that the U. S. Supreme Court has suddenly become very active about handing down decisions to bolster the civil rights of Negroes.

Actually, the court has been doing this for years. But some of its biggest decisions have been made in the past 10 years, particularly in the past few.

The court has been following a principle laid down by the court in 1896: that when Negroes are segregated, they must be treated equally with whites. That's at the heart of all the decisions.

The 1896 court said segregation as a principle is all right. The court since then hasn't attacked the principle as a principle. Nevertheless, its decisions wipe out segregation, bit by bit.

* * *

THE DECISIONS SINCE 1896 have covered several fields: Voting, education, property and travel on trains and buses. This will give a roundup of the main rulings in the past 54 years:

VOTING:

In the South the Democratic primary election is the important one, not the general election which follows it.

Starting after the Civil War Reconstruction era, the South has tried to keep Negroes from voting in the primary.

But in 1927, again in 1932 and again in 1944 the court stepped in and told Texas— and therefore the rest of the South—to stop barring Negroes from the Democratic primary.

In the South now Negroes are voting in far larger numbers than ever before.

* * *

PROPERTY:

In 1917 the court said cities could not have laws to make whites and Negroes live in separate sections, although it had to repeat this ruling in several cases to make it stick.

Then in 1948 in this field the court dealt a powerful blow in the Negroes' favor. This was in the case of racial covenants. That's a system by which white property owners agreed not to sell to Negroes.

If one of them tried to break the covenant by selling to a Negro, the others could go to court and get a judge to keep the Negro out.

But in 1948 the court said private property owners can make all the deals among themselves they want. But—no longer can a judge uphold such a covenant.

That wiped out the main support of covenants. Now anytime a signer of a covenant wants to break it and sell to a Negro, no court can be used to keep the Negro out.

TRAVEL. . . .

In 1914 the court said that when state laws order Negroes and whites to be kept separate on trains, Negroes must be given equal accommodations.

In 1941 the court went a little further. It said a Negro who buys firts-class accommodations on a train must get them—even if it means putting him in the white section—if the Negro section has no first-class accommodations for him.

In 1946 the court said busses which cross state lines no longer can make Negroes ride by themselves or behind white passengers.

And this week, in 1959, the court said railroad companies must stop forcing Negroes to eat at separate tables in dining cars, set aside with curtains or screens.

EDUCATION. . . .

In 1938, in 1948 and in two decisions this week the court said Negroes must get equal treatment from their states in higher education. (It didn't say anything about grammar or high schools.)

Summed up, these decisions say: If a state provides a school for white students, it must admit Negroes or provide them with a school equally as good. And once they're admitted to the white school, the court said, they can't be segregated but must be treated by the state the same as whites.

Dixiecrats Present, Contribute To Defeat

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The pattern of what happens to civil rights legislation in the House was exhibited this week when an anti-segregation amendment was offered to the District of Columbia appropriation.

Although it was known that Representatives Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party, of New York, was going to offer the amendment, northern Democrats were largely absent from the chamber and Republicans, who were present, for the most part abstained from voting either for or against the amendment. The Dixiecrats were present and voted.

The result was that the amendment was rejected by a standing vote of 67 to 21. A teller vote, demanded by Representative Andrew J. Biemiller, Democrati, of Wis., was refused when not a sufficient number of Representatives stood.

Mr. Marcantonio's amendment would have prohibited use of any part of the Federal payment of the $10,800,000 carried in the omnibus appropriation bill as the Federal payment to the District of Columbia, by any agency, office or department of the local government which practices segregation "in employment facilities afforded services performed accomodations furnished, instructions or aid granted."

As soon as Mr. Marcantonia offered his amendment, Representative Joe B. Bates, Democrat, of the District of Columbia appropriations subcommittee made the point of order that the amendment was not germane.

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KENTUCKIAN ARGUES

Representative John E. Rankin Dixiecrat of Mississipoi, joined Bates by arguing that the amendment was legislation on an appropriation bill. He said it was an attempt to change the "requirements" for the expenditure of the money.

Representative Jere Cooper, Democrat, of Tennessee, who was presiding, overruled the point of order on the basis of two precedents but made it clear that his decision did not reflect his personal views.

Speaking in support of his amendment, Mr. Marcantonio said it was offered "again the background of a Congress composed of the two major political parties, both of which went before the country and professed love for civil rights and promised action on civil rights."

The American Labor party leader predicted that Congress will adjourn about the middle of July and said it was on its "last legislative leg." Pointing out that this Congress has done nothing on civil rights, Mr Marcantonio said:

"We have received double talk and we have also received the double crossing on the issue of civil rights all the way down the line, from the White House to Capitol Hill. Action has been promised time and time again and action has been postponed time and time again.

"Whenever there has been an opportunity for action on civil rights that opportunity has been destroyed either by surreptitous sabotage on the part of the President and his Democratic leadership on a Monday or sabotage open and avowed on the party of a Republican party on a Wednesday.

"There has never been a more inglorious page written in the history ofthis country than the one on civil rights. It is a page of hypocrisy and double dealing by both the Republicans and Democrats."

DAWSON, POWELL ABSENT

Neither Representative William L. Dawson, of Chicago, nor Representative Adam C. Powell, of New York, both Democrats, was on the floor during the discussion of the amendment or when the vote was taken.

Mr. Marcantonio asked "by what right, legal, moral, or ethical," can the funds of a colored taxpayer be taken and used with the dollars of white taxpayers to perpetuate racial segregation and discrimination in the District of Columbia.

He declared that the practice was asserted "by the violence of white supremacy."

Noting the presence of the Dixiecrats on the floor, Mr. Marcantonio asked: "Where are the October friends of civil rights today?"

After stating that it was known he would offer the amendment, he asked: "Why the absence of these election-time friends of civil rights from the floor of the House?" He wanted to know whether they were absent because the vote was being taken in the Committee of the Whole House where there is no record vote and their absenteeism could be hidden behind this "parliamentary device."

Both Rankin and Representative James B. Hare, Democrat, of South Carolina, were given permission to insert statements in the Congressional Record following Mr. Marcantonio's speech.

Rankin charged that the amendment would "simply carry out the Communist party line and called President Truman's executive order establishing a policy of equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services "the greatest victory Stalin has won since Yalta."

Hare said abolition of segregation would be discrimination against "the white race, the yellow race, and the Negro race as well."

Vote To Expand Civil Rights

BOSTON, Mass. — The Massachusetts House of Representatives last week approved a Bill broadening FEPC legislation to include provisions that will rule out bias on the part of restaurants, hotels, summer resorts, housing projects and other places.

Under the approved legislation, the name of the Fair Employment Practices Commission will be changed to the Commission Against Discrimination. The vote in favor of the bill was 188 to 35.

Jersey Parley on Civil Rights

NEWARK, Dec. 1—Twenty-two Mayors' commissions on civil rights will send representatives to a State-wide conference of commissions tomorrow in the Assembly Chambers in Trenton.

B'NAI B'RITH HOLDS TWO CIVIL RIGHTS MEETINGS

CHICAGO—(ANP)—This was Civil Rights week in Chicago apparently. Not only did the Civil Rights Panel, engineered by Cong. William L. Dawson and attended by cabinet members, U. S. senators, and various leaders, take to the boards but the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith, held two tremendously effective mass meetings on civil rights.

U. S. Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath, who was presented with the America's Democratic legacy award by B'nai Brith, delivered an address to the 1,000 delegates and luncheon guests at the Palmer House which was one of the finest utterances ever heard on civil rights.

The night before Solicitor General Perlman, speaking before the same group had traced out the legal aspects of the fight for equal rights for all citizens in an expose so brilliant, that it thrilled his hearers.

LEAGUE PRAISED

Showing that while the most apparent discriminations are against Negroes, Jews and other minority lements feel the same singt so that the fight for citizens equalty should be one in which we all should engage, Atty. Gen McGrath praised the Anti Deformation League of B'nai Brith for its sterling work.

Solicitor Perlman said that the present Henderson case in which the issue of whetehr seperate but equal accomodations satisfy the law, had ben entered by the Department of Justice because it represented an opportunity to bring the issue squarely before the Supreme court. The spearhear of the current litigation he appeared in person before the Supreme court to show that body that the government of the United States stood squarely behind the Henderson suit, and unprecedented action in civil rights matters.

Melvyn Douglass headed a cast giving a skit, "The Blue Print for Freedom." Miss Etta Moten sang at both affairs.

Leave Racial Problems To South -- Farley

TAMPA, Fla. — The worst approach to improving Negro-white relations, is "to threaten the South with drastic Federal legislation," James A. Farley declared last week.

The former Democratic Party national chairman suggested that President Truman abandon his civil rights program and invite "Leaders of the South to solve these problems on a regional and state basis," before the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

"When we review the history of the past years," he said, "we see clearly that most of the problems raised by the so-called civil rights program are gradually and peacefully being solved right here in the South."

* * *

TO PASS A LAW," he added, "especially a Federal law, is never the best way to correct an injustice. Free men in whose hearts there lives a sense of justice and common sense can generally be trusted to do what is right."

(LAYNE PHOTO)

THREE ENTER HARLEM CONVENT—The Franciscan Handmaids of Mary, a Catholic sisterhood devoted to Negro welfare, received three applicants for religious life in ceremonies held at the motherhouse, 15 West 124th Street, New York, Saturday.

Photo at right: Miss Joan Stridron, Manhattan, leaves the convent chapel to put on the folded black dress which she holds in her hands and wich she received as an applicant for religious life. Her tiny attendants are (L. to R) Dianne Felder and Ines Byala.

Photo at left: Three newly clothed applicants for admission to the Handmaids of Mary kneel at the chapel's altar after railing. Their black woolen dresses, with novics' white veils, contrast sharply with discarding bridal gowns worn earlier in the ceremony. Inside of railing, Father Bernard F. Russell who gave the habit welcomes the young women to religious life.

Three Negroes Become Sisters; 3 More Received As Applicants In Catholic Sisterhood

NEW YORK—Three young Negro women pledged their lives to the glory of God and the service of their race at ceremonies here last week.

The women who became Catholic Sisters in a society known as the Franciscan Handmaids of Mary are Sister Mary Concepta, Bronx, Sister M. Theodore, Boston; and Sister Mary Philomena, Philadelphia.

In pledging their lives the Sisters made solemn promises to God that they would always remain poor, that they would never marry and that they would obey their legitimate superiors. These promises are commonly known as the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Receiving the vows was Father Bernard F. Russell. Father Joseph M. Walsh, spiritual advisor of the Sisters, was master of ceremonies. Priests, Sisters, and relatives and friends of the Sisters also attended.

Three other young women, received as postulants or applicants for the Sisterhood, received the religious habit and name. They are Miss Joan Stridron, Manhattan, who will be known in religion as Sister Sienna Marie; Miss Dorothy Miller, Bronx, Sister Grace Miriam and Miss Agnes Wiltz, Beaumont, Texas, Sister Mary Maureen.

The applicants for admission entered the chapel dressed in white bridal gowns and veils. Each postulant was attended by two bearers, tiny children wearing dresses of pastel colors.

Stating that they wished to renounce the world and live for Christ, the postulants, one by one asked for the clothing of the Handmaids.

The Handmaids of Mary maintain St. Aloysius School and Saint Benedict's Day Nursery, one of the largest Catholic institutions of its kind in New York.

The Sisterhood affords young colored women the opportunity of consecrating their lives to God among the people of the colored race.

Mother M. Theodore founded the congregation in 1916, with the encouragement of Father Ignatius Lissner.

Candidates Back Civil Rights Unit

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The establishment of a State Civil Rights Commission will be sought by Philadelphia's seven Negro Republican candidates for the General Assembly, according to a joint statement made by the candidates yesterday. The new commission, which will be proposed to the 1951 Session, would have a wider scope than provided in other Fair Employment Practices bills considered by Assembly committees.

The seven candidates, four of whom have served terms in the Legislature, told Negro Republican campaign leaders here, that their decision had been reached following "considerable pressure from many sources" urging Commonwealth action in the field of civil rights.

The major point of anxiety, the legislative candidates said, centered around an "obvious reluctance on the part of local government officials to do anything practical concerning discriminatory segregation in public schools and other places of license."

OXFORD CASE CITED

While the candidates did not specifically cite instances, it was known that Negroes of Southeastern Pennsylvania have been aroused by the refusal of law officials in Oxford, which is 48 miles from Philadelphia, to put down the open segregation of Negroes in places of amusement and public accommodation. The town is within three miles of the campus of Lincoln University and repeated attempts of students to gain entrance to a theater and hotel restaurant has been thwarted.

Prosecutions, which have been based upon the State Equal Rights Law, have been stopped by the failure of two grand juries to indict. Appeals for aid from the State Department of Justice were answered by the assignment of a special attorney under whose supervision the evidence was presented. However, no true bill could be obtained.

INQUIRY IS ASKED

In addition, it is known that the State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Educational Equality League have asked for a general investigation of alleged discrimination and segregation in public school system in a majority of counties in which Negroes live. The NAACP group charged, in a communication to Gov. James H. Duff, that more than twelve counties now separate their children along racial lines in schools.

The segregation of Negro prisoners in State prisons also has figured in the decision to seek the creation of the unit. This has been a common prison practice, according to Negro lawyers, despite sporadic protests from organizations representing Negroes.

The candidates also indicated that they had "reliable information" that Ku Klux Klan activities have resurged in the form of organizations functioning under various titles. Confirmation of this has not been made. However, it is know that units in neighborhoods where both Negroes and Jews established homes immediately following the war, offered considerable resistence in the form of attempted covenants which would have barred the groups.

A commission such as the Negro candidates propose would not interfere with the functions of a Fair Employment Practices setup, spokesmen for the group said. The scope of the civil rights unit would go beyond FEPC limits. Whether such a move would be interpreted by FEPC sponsors as being in conflict with their objectives, is not known. However, Republican leaders have pointed out that they believe any such disagreements can be dissolved.

CANDIDATES LISTED

The candidates announced as being committed to the move include Rev. J. S. Benn, Jr., Dr. Edward Thompson, William Page, Lewis Mintess, Samuel Wadkins and William Upshur, Jr. This group will have the support of local and State Negro leaders, according to E. Washington Rhodes, local chairman of the Negro Republican campaign forces.

Meanwhile, in a conference at Harrisburg, yesterday, the State Council for FEPC renewed its request that the 1951 Asembly make good on platform pledges by both major parties and enact proposal "with teeth."

Headed by Clarence Pickett, former executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, the organization said that it intended to seek support for its cause in all sections of the Commonwealth and "from among all types and groups of people."

31 ORGANIZATIONS

The council, which lists official representatives of 31 organizations on its executive committee, has established offices here and in Pittsburgh.

The organization's position, according to sources active in its leadership, will seek the passage of a measure providing for a minimum amount of "persuasion and education" and appreciable prerogatives with which to implement its decisions.

It was this latter provision which solidified Pennsylvania manufacturing interests against the proposal, it is believed, in the 1948 sessions.

CIVIL RIGHTS MEASURES TO GET NAACP ATTENTION SUNDAY NIGHT AT BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN

Civil Rights issues will be fully discussed Sunday night, January 1st, when the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People holds a special meeting at Bethany Presbyterian church. This announcement was made today.

The meeting will feature a prominent local figure as speaker. Music will be furnished by Mrs. Breaux's Community band.

Discussion of civil rights is in keeping with the national idea of the organization which plans to seek action on the measures. More than 50 organizations throughout the nation have pledged support to civil rights. Some of them are: the National Baptist Convention Inc., the National Baptist Convention of America, the National Medical and Dental Associations, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, National Association of Graduate Nurses, League of Women Voters and others.

To Discuss Measures

Following the message the house will be open for discussion on the matter. Mr. Jimmy Stewart, local Pres., said in the last Exec. meeting that he wants discussion on more than anti-lynching and FEPC... and civil rights issues should be called to the attention of the public, and Pres. Stewart.

It was also revealed that the Equal Education Committee at Norman will be represented at the meeting. The Jewish committee is expected to send a representative. Participation by many other groups and organizations is being sought for the Sunday night meeting.

ELECTS COMMITTEE HEADS

At the recent meeting of the NAACP executive committee, committee heads were elected. Mr. R.B. Bingham was reatined as chairman of the executive body. Mrs. D.J. Diggs retained her post as head of the membership committee, her assistant Mrs. Callie Yarbrough. Fordie Ross was elected to head publicity and press, with Miss Moore as co-worker. Earl Miller will conduct legal redress affairs; Tom McNeely will assist.

Entertaining for the meetings will undergo the supervision of Mrs. Era Holmes, with Mrs. Salter presiding. Mr. D.A. Wisner will direct housing projects, Mr. Luther O'Neal will assist him. Mr. Johnson will keep abreast of Church activities, Mr. H.V. Cannon was chosen chairman of Youth with H.A. Berry, assistant.

Black Dispatch
Sat. 1-7-50
Oklahoma City, O.

Administration Lessens Stress On Civil Rights

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6—The Democratic National Committee gave a strong hint today that civil rights proposals of President Truman will be considered "regional issues" and, therefore, have a lower administration priority this year than "national issues" such as foreign aid, defense, social security and the like.

In the latest issue of "Capital Comment," issued weekly by the committee over the signatures of William B. Boyle, Jr., the chairman of the committee describes the recent Democratic Southern Conference at Raleigh as a success.

"It strengthened the ties which make the Democratic Party a national party," he said, and "demonstrated that agreement on national issues keeps our party always liberal and progressive and truly national in scope."

* * *

THEN, WITH THE READER keeping in mind all that Mr. Boyle has said about this discussion of "national issues," there is this significant paragraph:

"Republicans and members of splinter parties had hoped the meeting would dissipate its strength in squabbles over regional issues." Since the only issue specifically avoided on the Raleigh agenda was civil rights, the inference is plain:

In this off-election year of 1952 the civil rights issue—so far as the Democratic National Committee is concerned—is regional rather than national in character.

This does not mean that the national committee is repudiating the 1948 party platform, which had a strong civil rights plank. Nor does it mean that the White House is changing is mind and is now filling to accept compromises in the civil rights program.

It does seem to mean the administration is disposed to put civil rights issues where many Southern members of Congress have insisted for some time that they be put on the legislative time table: behind such measurese as expansion of social security, foreign aid, national defense, federal aid to education and other comparable matters.

* * *

IT LIKELY MEANS, too, that the Senate will not get around to a civil rights bill for several months. While the House probably will take up the FEPC bill before the Senate does, party leaders there have not been disposed to press for speed. And it will be recalled that anti-administration forces brought up the fight on the rules change in the House.

And also that the administration fought hard and won the battle with the warning that it was the entire "Fair Deal" program at stake not merely the immediate question of avertion action on the FEPC bill.

Steelworker Heads Back Civil Rights

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30—(AP)—Five hundred CIO United Steelworker officials today embarked on what their president, Phillip Murray, termed a "holy crusade" to fight for civil rights.

Murray urged his deputies to support President Truman's civil rights program in every way possible. He said of Mr. Truman:

"Not since Lincoln has a president gone to bat for a people as has Mr. Truman. He has put his head on the political block and his party has been torn asunder by the issue."

Murray told a United Steelworker-CIO Civil Rights conference yesterday that the civil rights campaign is virtually as important to the steelworkers as their successful drive for pensions.

The meeting launched a series of cross-country sessions the steel union hopes will result in enactment of national civil rights legislation.

Southerners Targets Of "Slowdown"

Truman Opponents Not Worried, Halt Civil Rights

By RAYMOND WILSON
International News Service
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Northern Democrats supporting civil rights legislation contemplated this week a "slowdown" against major bills favored by Southern opponents.

However, [illegible] from be-

low the Mason-Dixon line, battling to prevent enactment of President Truman's civil rights program, expressed themselves privately as not alarmed.

A key Dixie member commented: "They've tried that before and never gotten anywhere."

Northern Democrats launched a "slowdown" or "counter-filibuster" Friday against a Southern-supported bill to increase cotton acreage. Aided by some Republicans, they were able to delay consideration of the measures.

DELAY ACTION

The campaign to delay action on the cotton bill was expected to be continued early this week with repeated points of order being raised whenever a quorum is not present. This necessitates calling the roll of members, a time-consuming device taking 20 to 30 minutes. Five requests for quorum calls were made Friday.

Southern members have frequently utilized this device in their so far successful effort to prevent consideration of legislation to create a Fair Employment Practice Commission. Civil rights supporters are seeking a showdown on the bill, which bars [illegible] discrimination in employment.

Just how successful the Northern "slowdown" against the cotton bill or its extension to other legislation will be is problematical.

NEED PRACTICE

Unlike Southern members most of the Northern Congressmen are not trained in parliamentary maneuvers, so necessary to keep a "slowdown" going in the House.

Furthermore, the Northern group is not a cohesive bloc. Few if any members from New York City were to be seen in the House Friday and absenteeism was rife also among other congressmen from nearby metropolitan areas, most of whom favor enactment of civil rights legislation.

Friday's "slowdown," launched by Rep. Lesinski (D) Mich., chairman of the Labor Committee, which is sponsoring the FEPC bill, would have proved a dud if it had not been for the unexpected aid of a few Repub-

...ans from dairy districts.
The GOP members joined in order to strike back at Southern members for spearheading passage of the oleo tax repeal bill.

An Assist to Our Representatives

Senator Russell, as Gladstone Williams notes on the opposite page, again has been selected to head the Southern fight in Congress against so-called civil rights legislation.

His job will be made somewhat easier if the Georgia General Assembly takes prompt action on the antimask bill. This bill has the backing of the Georgia Junior Chamber of Commerce and a great many other groups. It is supported, also, by Talmadge and anti-Talmadge leaders. There's not much doubt it will pass. But it ought to pass quickly and without any wrangle involving the race issue.

Alabama passed a similar bill many months ago. The quicker other Southern States follow suit the better chance our representatives in Congress have of defeating the FEPC and other force legislation.

Our Congressmen are saying in Washington that the South is making progress toward solving its own problems and doesn't need outside interference. We can lend support to their argument by giving concrete evidence of the fact.

Roger Snyder Sees Police State Threat In Civil Rights Plan

President Truman's "civil rights" program was denounced today by former Circuit Judge Roger Snyder, who qualified as a "States Rights" candidate for State Democratic Executive Committee.

The veteran jurist and long-time Jefferson County legislator warned against a "threatened police state" to enforce FEPC and other "civil rights" proposals.

SNYDER

In filing for one of the eight places on the state committee from the Ninth (Jefferson) District, Snyder said:

"I am doing so for the specific purpose of doing all I can to help maintain our sacred and traditional Southern way of living."

"I shall do all I possibly can to keep President Truman from passing his so-called 'civil rights' bills, which are nothing more or less than civil strife bills against the South," added Snyder.

"Truman's program to get $1,500,000 to set up a police state bureau, thereby inflicting more of his bureaucracy upon us to enforce his FEPC and anti-lynching bills, will bring about nothing but strife, wherever he sees fit to punish those who do not agree with him."

Snyder called for all Southern states to get behind the States' Rights movement, stand together and defeat the purposes of the cheap Northern and Eastern politicians who are willing to sell us down the road and destroy our way of living just for the minority vote in the North and East."

BOARD OF RABBIS BACKS CIVIL RIGHTS

Supports Separation of State and Church and Warns on Revival of Nazism

The New York Board of Rabbis at its annual meeting yesterday endorsed the President's civil rights program, commended those seeking to maintain the separation of church and state and recommended constant vigilance by the American Government against the rise of nazism.

Because of the seriousness of its effect on world conditions, a resolution on the hydrogen bomb was sent back to committee for further study and consideration. Part of the resolution, it was indicated, would recommend the outlawing of every weapon of mass slaughter of civilians.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting was held at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Central Park West and Seventieth Street. The board includes 425 rabbis, Conservative, Reform and Orthodox, from this state, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Rabbi Simon G. Kramer, president, presided.

The board adopted four resolutions: In recommending constant vigilance against the rise of nazism in post-war Germany, the board declared, "We add our voice to the warnings now being directed to German leaders against the revival of anti-Semitism and anti-democratic forces in Germany."

Calling for the speedy enactment of the President's civil rights program, the rabbis said they heartily endorsed "the Fair Employment Practices Commission as a national instrument for providing equal opportunities for all members of the American community, without regard to race, religion or any other factor except fitness for the position involved."

Urging a maximum program of religious training that must be fostered outside of public school buildings and outside of public school hours, the board asserted: "We deplore any effort, direct or indirect, to link our public school system with religious education."

In the fourth resolution the rabbis pointed out that the present large immigration of Jews into Israel places an inescapable responsibility upon every American Jew to give generous financial assistance toward providing for housing, care, education and employment.

"We believe," they said, "the United Jewish Appeal should have priority among the philanthropic campaigns of American Jewry."

The principal speaker was Prof. Selig Brodetsky, president of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, who spoke on the "Spiritual Aspects of Life in Israel." The university, he said, was devoted to research and teaching and was not involved in politics or religion.

Re-elected as officers were Rabbi Kramer of the Hebrew Institute of University Heights, the Bronx, president; Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Congregation Beth El, Astoria, Queens; Rabbi Morris M. Goldberg, Congregation Shaare Zedek, and Rabbi David J. Seligson, Central Synagogue, vice presidents; Rabbi Joseph Miller, Congregation Shaare Torah, Brooklyn, treasurer, and Rabbi Max Meyer, Free Synagogue, Flushing, Queens, secretary.

10 1950

Republicans Aid In Administration Triumph

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)— Despite assertions that President Truman's civil rights program was not involved, civil rights legislation figured to a great extent in the Administration's victory in the House rules change proposal.

The issue was whether the House would continue under the 21-day discharge rule or restore to the House Rules Committee, controlled by a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans, its old power to bottle up legislation.

The proposal was defeated by a vote of 236 to 183. Sixty-four Republicans, 171 Democrats and one American Labor, many of whom believed the civil rights program would be endangered by a change, voted to keep the present rule.

Voting for the proposal of Representative Gene Cox, Democrat, of Georgia, were 85 Democrats, all from below the Mason Dixon Line and ninety-eight Republicans.

The Administration victory would not have been possible without the aid of Republicans. Many of those who refused to follow Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, the Minority Leader, were swayed to vote against the Cox proposal in the conviction that a vote for it would be a vote against civil rights.

Under the existing rule, adopted last January, the chairman of a legislative committee reporting a bill can bring it up on the second or fourth Mondays of any month if the Rules Committee fails to act within twenty-one days to send the measure to the floor.

POWER TO PIGEONHOLE

The old rule gave the Rules Committee power to pigeonhole any legislation that a majority of the committee opposed. The only pigeonholed legislation could be pried out of the Rules Committee was by a discharge petitioned by 218 members.

If the Cox resolution to restore the old rule had been adopted, the coalition of four Southern Democrats and four Republicans could have side-tracked President Truman's whole legislative program. The Rules Committee has a membership of twelve — eight Democrats, four of them from Southern States, and four Republicans.

Leaders of the coalition, Democrats and Republicans, frankly admitted that their aim was to bottle up Mr. Truman's legislative program, but vehemently denied that the civil rights program was involved.

Shortly after the House convened at noon last Friday, Minority Leader Martin moved to adjourn. His purpose was to delay a vote on the Cox resolution so that the FEPC bill could be called up Monday by Representative John Lesinski, of Michigan, chairman of the House Labor and Education Committee if Speaker Rayburn recognized him for that purpose.

Dixiecrats opposed to the civil rights program joined with Northern Democrats in defeating the motion to adjourn by a vote of 255 to 161. Significantly, Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, who is sponsoring the FEPC bill in the House, and Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party, of New York, voted with the Republicans in their attempt to force a delay in the vote on the Cox proposal.

Representative Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, chairman of the Rules Committee, formally offered the Cox resolution with a demand that it be defeated.

Merry-Go-Round

Russell Talks Civil Rights Compromise

By Drew Pearson

Georgia's cagey Senator Dick Russell, spokesman for the Southern Democrats, announced at a recent closed-door meeting of Senate Democrats that he was ready to compromise on civil rights.

Russell

Since this is the biggest issue splitting the Democratic Party, the statement is considered significant, However, Russell failed to amplify it and some Senators are skeptical, since Russell was needled into his offer of compromise. What brought him to his feet was a lecture on party harmony from Illinois Senator Paul Douglas.

"Remember, party harmony is a two-way street," Douglas scolded the Southerners.

Citing instances in which Northern Democrats had bowed to the will of their colleagues from the South, he urged:

"I hope the Southerners will remember this and likewise give a little."

Russell retorted that the Southerners had been willing to compromise, but "no one wants to compromise with us." He then made his offer to come to terms over civil rights. It was suggested by other Southern Senators afterward that they would not back down on a fair-employment bill, but might put in their horns on the anti-lynching and anti-poll-tax bills.

Most of the closed-door meeting was spent in a technical discussion of pending legislation and floor strategy, into which, however, Senator Clint Anderson of New Mexico injected the question of Formosa. He suggested that the State Department keep the Democrats better informed so they could answer their Republican critics who, he added, seemed to be well supplied with speeches on the subject.

"Every time the Republicans get up, they have a prepared speech," Anderson complained. "If they are able to do that on $1-a-plate dinners, we ought to be able to get a few speeches prepared for us on $100-a-plate dinners."

Except for Ellender of Louisiana, the attitude of the Democratic Senators was to support President Truman's stand on Formosa. Their view was voiced by Senators Russell of Georgia and McKellar of Tennessee, who agreed that the "American people don't want to go to war over Formosa."

Southern Democrats Dodge Civil Rights

'Homework Problem,' Whisper Three Governors at Dinner

RALEIGH, N. C.—(UP)—Democratic officials from the Vice President down sang the praises of the Truman administration to party leaders from 14 Southern States yesterday, but the civil rights program was only an offstage noise.

The three Southern Governors present echoed the idea that civil rights was a problem to be worked out at home.

Vice President Alben Barkley and William M. Boyle, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, spoke last night to the North Carolina Jefferson-Jackson dinner after the main meeting.

Barkley, in a speech prepared for delivery at the dinner, praised the accomplishments and record of the Democratic Party, and he hoped "the Democratic forces in the nation will not fall apart merely because a victory has been won in a single election."

The Party has always served the people, he said, and "in the advocacy of those immortal principles, we are not afraid of controversy, we are not even afraid of friction. We do not shun discussion of disagreement. We welcome it."

The main meeting, with the civil rights question conspicuously absent from the program, went off as scheduled.

Gov. Sidney McMath, of Arkansas said he did not expect civil rights question to be brought up, but thought many other Southern politicians shunned the meeting for fear it would appear.

McMath said civil rights was a question not of States' Rights but States' responsibilities. He saw no harm in discussing the question.

"If the time has come when we can't face the problems of the Democratic Party and discuss them in the open," he said, "I think it would be time for us to fold up."

Gov. James Folsom, of Alabama said he had no objections to discussing "any subject relating to the Democratic Party" and said he preferred "things brought out in the open with all the cards on the table."

Gov. Kerr Scott, of North Carolina decelared "the less they say about the dang thing the better off we'll be," and asserted the Southern States could work the civil rights question out at home "and be fair to everyone."

McGRATH NAMES NEW U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS CHIEF.

Washington-George Triedman, Providence, R.I. attorney, has been appointed chief of the civil rights section in the Justice Department, filling a vacancy which has existed for more than a year.

A personal friend of Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Mr. Triedman has had no previous experience in the civil rights field. Mr. McGravth stated, however, that the civil rights chief "relinquished a very succesful law practice in Providence to to become affiliated with the Department of Justice."

For some time now the Attorney General's determination to expand and strengthen the civil rights section has been generally known. It is therefore reasoned that in the absence of actual civil rights experience Mr. Triedman's views and interests are in line with Mr. McGrath's projected civil rights program.

Mr. Triedman moved into the spot last held by A. Abbot Rosen of Chicago, who resigned in Nov. 1948, to accept a post with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

A native of Haverhill, Mass., Triedman was Rhode Island Director of finance for the Democratic Nat National Committee, then headed by Mr. McGrath. He is a graduate of Boston Univ., Law school.

While a member of the U.S. Senate, McGrath introduced legislation in the first session of the Eighty-first Congress to establish a permanent Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department to be headed by an Assistant Attorney General. The proposal was contained in his omnibus civil rights bill which still is buried in a Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Senator James Eastland (D., Miss.), rock-ribbed foe of civil rights.

Defender
Chicago, Ill
Sat. 1-14-50

Civil Rights Aided By Court Decisions

THE PAST YEAR has seen dramatic advances on the civil rights front in the form of three Supreme Court decisions, but it also has seen a disgraceful abrogation of responsibility by Congress.

These are the main findings of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination in its report to the convention.

James B. Carey

The Supreme Court decisions in the Henderson, Sweatt and McLaurin cases — in all of which the CIO intervened as a friend of the court — brought forth the new doctrine, devastating to the foes of civil rights, that segregation is discriminatory in itself whether it takes place in public transportation or in education.

Heretofore, the segregation practitioners had relied on the seemingly fair-minded idea that people have a right to choose their associates. This is true enough, the Supreme Court said in effect, but there is a vital difference between voluntary and involuntary separation.

"The Court decided (in the McLaurin case) that the individual students in the Univ. of Oklahoma had a right not to mingle with members of different races if they desired not to do so," the report says, "but it stated that the state had no power to deprive Negroes of the right to secure voluntary acceptance by their fellow students.

"This means that although individuals can practice prejudice, if they so wish, the state cannot force them to do so."

The report then contrasted this with the record of the 81st Congress, which passed no civil rights legislation, and in fact retrogressed by testing the new Wherry cloture rule in the Senate and proving that "it is impossible to secure civil rights legislation while the present rule prevails."

Stating that the Senate is a victim of "legislative self-paralysis" as a result of the unworkable Wherry rule, the Committee calls on all CIO members to support the Lehman bill, which would end filibusters by providing for limitation of debate by a majority of those present and voting, after a given subject has been debated for 15 days.

"We will achieve the enactment of the Civil Rights Program as the voters of America convince the members of Congress that it is politically wise to translate into legislative reality the commitment of both parties as spelled out in their party platforms," the report comments drily.

CIO, meanwhile, is abiding by the principle, enunciated three months before the first of the Supreme Court decisions by Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel, that CIO will not "abide by any statutes, regulations or ordinances which seek to compel any CIO organizations to practice segregation in their own activities."

Another victory on the civil rights front was won, the report states, when the American Bowling Congress, which has over one million members and exerts absolute control over competitive bowling in this country, dropped its "white only" requirement as the result of a law suit instigated by the CIO under Illinois statutes.

The Committee also is exerting pressure on the State Dept. to end "intolerable discrimination" in wages, education, housing and recreation in the Canal Zone, where the U. S. is sovereign. There, U. S. citizens are paid $2.05 an hour on the average, with premium pay for overtime and holidays, while noncitizens are paid an average of 48c an hour, straight time.

Twelve additional unions have set up Civil Rights departments, and assigned staff members to them, since the last convention, the report states, bringing the total to 17. Conferences have been held at Cleveland and Denver, and more will follow.

The members of the Committee are: James B. Carey, chairman; George L-P Weaver, director; Willard S. Townsend, Secretary; W. Richard Carter, Arthur Goldberg, Mrs. Bessie Hillman, James J. Leary, William H. Oliver, Morris Pizer, Harry Read, M. Hedley Stone, Philip Weightman, and Boyd L. Wilson.

Interest Revived In Auxiliaries

The past year has witnessed a marked revival of interest and activity in the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, according to the Convention report.

Under the leadership of Pres. Lillian Sherwood, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Secy. Bertha Perrin, Warren, O., the Congess of Women's Auxiliaries has chartered or reactivated a "considerable number of new groups" during the past year.

How Civil Rights Fared

Progress of Legislation Before 81st Congress Reviewed

The signatories to the following letter are respectively Director and Staff Counsel of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The imminent adjournment of the Eighty-first Congress without enacting a single civil rights measure gives the Democratic Administration as poor a record as that of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress. Almost three years have elapsed since the issuance of the historic report of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, yet the legislative score is still zero.

The President and the Eighty-first Congress were elected in a campaign in which civil rights was a leading issue. The national Democratic platform of 1948 called for federal legislation guaranteeing equality in voting, employment and security of the person and equal treatment in the armed forces.

The Republican platform was even more explicit on the subject of civil rights. The record of the Eighty-first Congress reveals the emptiness of these promises. Civil rights bills either died in committee, were filibustered or were so amended on the floor as to lose their character.

Fate of F. E. P. C.

The bill which received most active consideration was the Powell-McGrath F. E. P. C. bill, designed to create a federal agency empowered to halt discrimination in employment in industries engaged in interstate commerce. The bill was brought to a vote in the House by a maneuver which by-passed the Rules Committee. However, the full chamber adopted a Republican-sponsored amendment which removed the enforcement features of the bill. As so amended, the bill was passed and sent to the Senate. There, two efforts to bring it to a vote were defeated by Southern filibusters. Efforts to end the filibusters by invoking closure failed by a substantial margin.

The Norton bill to repeal the poll tax laws now effective in seven Southern states passed the House early in the session. But this action was meaningless. The bill was never reported out of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. The poll tax repealer has now passed the House in five successive Congresses but has not yet been able to receive floor consideration in the Senate.

The anti-lynching bill which has been before Congress since 1922 did not even get that far. The Senate Judiciary Committee rendered the bill ineffective by limiting its application to public officers alone. But even this clipped measure was never voted on. Its House counterpart languished and died in the House Judiciary Committee.

The McGrath-Celler comprehensive civil rights bill, which attempted to improve the enforcement of existing civil rights legislation and in many ways promised to be more effective than either poll tax or anti-lynching legislation, likewise died in committees which were controlled by the Administration.

Exclusion Bill

In only one area was progress made—in the long-delayed effort to repeal our Oriental exclusion laws. The Judd bill to end the ban on both naturalization and immigration of Japanese, Koreans and other Orientals was passed by the House but died in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Walter resolution to end the ban against these groups on naturalization only was passed by the Senate and House but not until a rider had been attached placing entirely unwarranted "security" restrictions on all naturalizations. Because of the rider, the bill was properly vetoed by the President. The veto was overridden by the House but the Senate has not yet acted upon it. No consideration at all was given to the bill introduced by Senator Pepper to permit both naturalization and immigration of Koreans. Some members of Congress may now be wondering whether favorable action on this bill might have strengthened the morale of South Koreans.

The Displaced Persons Act of 1948, which was designed to bar as many Jewish D. P.'s as possible, was amended after a long-drawn and dramatic fight against the xenophobes. However, the amendment won only because of a compromise in which immigration preferences were given to those of "German ethnic origin," a new racist term in our immigration laws.

The only bright spots in this gloomy picture were two courageous non-legislative acts of the Truman Administration. In the Henderson case, Solicitor General Perlman filed a brief on behalf of the Government in the United States Supreme Court in which the Government for the first time took the position that the Constitution itself outlawed all forms of segregation. The second advance was the long strides taken by the Air Force and Navy to eliminate segregation within their ranks. Progress in the Army has been much slower.

Record of States

Not content to await the slow and fumbling efforts of the Federal Government, civil rights groups concentrated on state and local legislation, with the result that more civil rights legislation was enacted in those areas during the lifetime of the Eighty-first Congress than in any similar period in our country's history.

State laws enacted in the last two years include four new F. E. P. C. laws, two fair educational practices laws, three laws improving the enforcement of the prohibition of discrimination in places of public accommodation, and two laws prohibiting discrimination in public and publicly assisted housing. Segregation in the National Guard was prohibited in eight states. Segregation in public school systems was prohibited in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Many municipalities adopted ordinances prohibiting discrimination, particularly in employment and housing. The country as a whole became acutely aware of the challenge presented by racial discrimination and plainly disclosed its determination to find an answer.

The responsibility for the failure of civil rights legislation in the Eighty-first Congress must be shared by both parties. The fanatic and cohesive minority bloc of Southern Democrats was able to obstruct majority rule because the remaining members of Congress, both Republican and Democratic, were lukewarm about civil rights. Had they waged the kind of fight which they fought on other fronts, the legislative crop would not have been so meager.

Importance to Democracy

Unfortunately, it does not seem to be possible to obtain civil rights legislation solely by stressing its own intrinsic merits. The powerful forces needed to defeat the tactics of the obstructive minority will only be mobilized when the importance of this issue to the survival of American democracy is fully realized. Congress must be made to see the importance of demonstrating to the entire world that our principles are something more than a mere weapon of propaganda.

Experience has shown that the people, both at home and abroad, judge our democracy by our practices rather than our preachments. As long as racial discrimination is tolerated by our Government we will not attain to general acceptance as leaders in the struggle for democracy.

WILL MASLOW.
JOSEPH B. ROBISON.

New York, Sept. 22, 1950

Southern Negroes Gaining Equal Rights Gradually, Though Segregation Stands

By JAMES COOK

ATLANTA — (AP) — While congress debates Civil Rights Legislation, southern Negroes gradually are winning some equal rights.

Their progress to date has been entirely aside from segregation barriers, which have not been and probably will not be relaxed within the foreseeable future. Most responsible Negro leaders currently are minimizing demands along that line while pressing for equal opportunities at the polls and in the schools.

A United Press survey shows the position of the southern Negro has greatly improved during the past several years.

Most southern states are appropriating extra millions of dollars to provide more school facilities for Negroes. Hundreds of thousands of Negroes are voting for the first time and their own leaders are giving them constant pointers on the qualities that make good citizenship.

More than 75 southern towns and cities have Negro policemen. North Carolina has appointed a Negro to the state board of education. A number of Catholic churches, and a scattered few protestant churches, have removed segregation barriers.

A long series of federal court victories provided the impetus for most of the Negro's social progress. The courts virtually outlawed the traditional southern white primary and recently have ruled that states must provide equal educational opportunities for the two races.

The Southern Regional council which keeps accurate records in racial activities, reports that more than 600,000 southern Negroes now are "qualified" to vote, compared to 211,000 ten years ago. The council said many of the "qualified" voters still are not getting to the polls because of remaining registration procedures in some states.

George Mitchell, council director, said Negroes now are permitted to join organizations for lawyers, nurses, librarians and social workers in half the southern states.

On the other hand, Negro teachers are restricted except in one state, doctors from all but one and Negro dentists are barred from professional societies throughout the area.

The council now is trying to persuade southern hospitals to permit Negro doctors to treat their patients in the institutions. Most of the doctors now must go north for clinical experience.

Throughout the south, there are these signs of progress toward equal rights for Negroes:

1. Florida is spending $700 per white student per year, $690 per Negro student. William Powers, secretary of the board of control, says buildings of a "comparable" nature are being constructed for Negro and white colleges.

2. The 1950 Mississippi legislature appropriated $6,000,000 for express purpose of increasing the pay of Negro teachers, for Negro pupil transportation and for Negro school buildings. Negroes now serving on juries [illegible]

3. The 1950 Louisiana legislature appropriated $1,000,000 for Negro higher education. A. P. Tureaud, Negro leader, says "we have found a steady response on the part of school boards to our demands."

4. White Georgia business leaders are spearheading a campaign to build a $200,000 training center for Negro farmers. This week the board of control of the southern regional education council is meeting at Daytona Beach, Fla., to further develop its

Has The Negro Been Misled In Fight For 'Civil Rights' And Integration Of Races?

By DAVIS LEE, Publisher
The Telegram, Washington, D. C.

The more I travel, listen and observe, the more convinced I become that the Negro has been grossly misled in this matter of integration and civil rights.

It appears to me that the first things should come first, and that our economic well being is of greater significance than the privilege or right to attend a white school or to associate with white people on an equal social basis provided by Supreme Court decisions and pressure legislation.

As a Negro, and an American, I naturally want to see my race enjoy every right, privilege and opportunity enjoyed by any other American, but I am opposed to any type of agitation designed to deprive the other fellow of a right to be associated with his own kind exclusively if he so desires. I would like to reserve such a right for myself and definitely would not want it encroached upon by a Supreme Court edict or any other kind of interference.

The right granted to one or two Negroes in Virginia or some other Southern State to enter a state graduate school is of no benefit to the millions of our people who are in need of the bare necessities of life, and when the fortunately situated members of the race conduct such campaigns of agitation for selfish gain, the needy masses suffer.

While the South does not provide ample or adequate modern school facilities for Negroes everywhere, neither does it provide completely modern facilities for white schools, because the money is not available for such a vast undertaking. However, rapid progress has been made and in Montgomery, Alabama and several other communities the Negro schools far exceed the white schools in modernization and physical appearance. Neither do the majority of southern Negroes nor the majority of the whites approve of the present program to disrupt a custom which has served both races well down through the years and contributed so much to the Negro's economic security.

Just what would be the future educational status of the Negro in the south if the legislatures of all of the southern states would enact legislation withdrawing state financial support from all schools of higher learning, starting at the high school level? Not only is this possible, but if it should come to pass, the Negro would be unable to finance his own educational program. Negro financed educational programs have been a failure in the past and nothing miraculous has happened which would cause a normal person to assume that the future holds any better prospect.

Years ago southern Negro educators made annual pilgrimages to the North to raise funds for the support of their schools and this practice continued until northern philanthropists found out that the Negro educators were the beneficiaries instead of the schools. The AME Church, the Baptists, the Presbyterians and some other minor denominations have been active in the field of Negro education, but their achievements have been nothing to write home about. Not only that, but every year charges have flown thick and fast anent the misappropriations of school funds. The operation of Negro schools has not only produced some of the nation's juiciest scandals but is a damaging reflection of the Negro's integrity and his ability to operate and finance an educational program.

No race or nationality in this nation has excelled or equaled the Negro in educational attainment and achievement, but this educational opportunity was not only created by white dollars but has been financed by white people throughout the nation. It is an unfortunate fact, that Negroes contribute very little to their own community well being and improvement and this fact should be taken into account by these agitators before they initiate their program for demands in the field of education.

Instead of spending thousands of dollars to finance unnecessary court fights for privileges which will cost the race millions in lost valuable friendships and racial goodwill, our leaders should go into the Negro ghettoes and force the local grocer to carry prime meats and sell to our people grade A products which will make us healthy.

I live in Newark, N. J., one of the supposedly liberal cities, and it is impossible to find prime beef or grade A cuts of any kind of meat in the Negro sections of the city. This situation is true throughout the United States. Grocers in Negro communities carry the most inferior brands.

Go into any Negro community and the meat market windows are filled with cheap, inferior smoked and salt meats. Some of it was put through some curing process after it had gone bad.

It is no wonder that the death rate is so high among Negroes. When one considers the food situation plus inadequate housing, it is a wonder that the death rate is not higher.

It appears to me that our leaders should direct their efforts toward correcting these abuses which are undermining our very existence. And these abuses are not practiced against us by white people alone; our own people are just as bad.

Negro restaurants buy the cheapest food, and charge the highest price. Last week on a tour of five states I was not able to get a decent cup of coffee. Some of the coffee sold to me looked like mud and tasted worse.

It is very apparent to me that the Negro leaders of this nation have a distorted sense of real values. They appear to be more interested in breaking down racial barriers and conducting expensive campaigns of agitation, in spreading hate, than in directing their efforts, energies and money towards the attainment of the intangible essentials of life.

I was in Atlanta last week and was greatly impressed by the large number of outstanding and progressive Negro businesses. Atlanta is strictly a segregated city. I was in several New England cities this week where there is not supposed to be any segregation, and I found not one creditable Negro business.

The only owned and operated Negro radio station is not in New York, but in Atlanta. Segregation has not only given the Negro in the south an opportunity to carve out his industrial and economic destiny, but it has forced him to the fore as the most substantial and economically secure Negro in the world.

The Negro in New York, Newark and other supposedly liberal centers may enjoy the privilege to eat where he pleases or go to any theatre or public place of amusement, but a Negro can't get a license in Newark to operate a liquor package store, and there are any number of fields that he can't enter business in other eastern and northern cities. But this is not true in the south, a Negro can enter any kind of business he wishes and southern whites will even lend the money. Some of the largest contractors in the south are Negroes.

Northern Negro dollars spent to force southern white universities to admit Negroes will certainly not contribute anything towards continued good race relations in the south, and race relations were certainly on the improve until all of these school suits started.

I find more race prejudice in the East than I have found in Georgia or Mississippi. Two weeks ago ten tourist camps refused to rent me a cabin just outside of Pittsburgh, and Pennsylvania is one of the first states to enact a civil rights law.

If the NAACP is really interested in correcting a real evil in the school situation then it should direct its efforts toward the schools in Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, which is a little closer than the nearest southern school target.

The American race situation has not only taken on added alarming proportions but has developed into a serious problem which could explode and create a national crisis. Instead of trying to find peace in Korea and in other foreign lands our leaders, both white and colored, should try to find a panacea for these racial ills and establish peace at home before advocating it abroad. We are not in a position to teach the other fellow how to establish unity in his bailiwick when we don't have it in our own.

Washington Citizens Want Civil Laws of 1872

File Test Case To Restore Old District Measures

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANNPA) — A group of eleven prominent Washingtonians last Thursday filed a brief as friends of the court, asking the Municipal Court of Appeals to put back into effect the "dead" civil rights laws of 1872 and 1873.

The 1872 and 1873 civil rights laws, enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, prohibited racial discrimination against any "well-behaved person" in restaurants, soda fountains, hotels and other places of public accommodation.

Although never repealed, these laws were later omitted from District of Columbia codes. But they were rediscovered by the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital in 1948.

A test case, brought by the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the District of Columbia Anti-Discrimination Laws, resulted in a ruling by the District Commissioners, based on an opinion by the Corporation Counsel, that the laws were still in effect and a new test case would be prosecuted.

In such a test case, brought against one of the chain Thompson's restaurants, Judge Frank Myers in the Municipal Court ruled that the laws had been "repealed by implication."

An appeal from that decision could not be taken for technical reasons. A second case against Thompson's was brought by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, widow of the late Municipal Court Judge Robert Terrell; the Rev. Arthur F. Elmes, pastor of People's Congregational church, and Miss Jean Joan Williams, white, of the Washington Fellowship, and interracial group.

Without holding a hearing, Judge Myers quashed the information. The Corporation Counsel appealed. The Municipal Court of Appeals on October 11 denied a motion to dismiss the appeal. Attorneys for Thompson's had argued that the appellate court had no jurisdiction.

"The District of Columbia is the seat of the capital of our country," the brief filed by the eleven prominent Washingtonians stated. "As such, the eyes of the entire world are focussed upon our practices and our behaviour. The failure to afford the same legal rights to all of our citizenry is the subject of comment and criticism not only through out the United States but throughout Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa."

Quoting from the report of the President's Civil Rights Committee that the situation existing in the District of Columbia "is intolerable," the eleven Washingtonians expressed confidence that a majority of the residents of the District of Columbia "share this view."

"The great majority of Washingtonians have accepted fully the elimination of segregation in Government cafeterias and other restaurants that are open to all well-behaved persons," the brief states, adding:

"No incidents or disorders have occurred where segregation and discrimination have been eliminated. On the other hand, the practice of segregation and discrimination is a constant source of friction and antagonism.

"The laws of 1872 and 1873 are in conformity with American principles. They are as appropriate and as necessary today as in the year in which they were enacted. It is altogether fitting that these American principles be put into practice in this our nation's capital."

The brief was signed by the Rev. A. Powell Davies, pastor of All Soul's Unitarian Church, Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, the Rev. William H. Jernagin, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Felix Morley, Dr. Wilfrid Parsons of Catholic University, Miss Anna Lord Strauss, Miss Dorothy H. Swift, president of the Washington Branch of the American Association of University Women; Canon Richard Williams, and Mrs. Grace S. Yaukey.

A claim that white Washingtonians either will "warmly welcome" or "accept without question" an end to exclusion of colored persons from restaurants serving white patrons was before the Municipal Court of Appeals last Friday.

The claim was made by the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws, which told the court that in 316 "checks" of downtown restaurants, white persons did not show "displeasure" when colored persons asked for service.

The committee said 61 per cent of owners and managers of ninety-nine downtown restaurants tested there "was no community pattern of racial discrimination... in the ...ht to preserve our nation's way ...life. There should not be any ...here." Filing a similar brief was the ...strict of Columbia Chapter of ...tional Lawyers Guild. Arguments before the court on the question of whether or not the laws passed in 1872 and 1873 banning restaurant segregation are still valid.

In a seven-month survey which would bring ending of the court ruling welcome a court restaurant segregation. A spokesman for the Washington Restaurant Association, however, denied the claim.

The Greater Washington Area Council of American Veterans and National Committee also has filed a "friend of the court" brief stating that

'Labor Czars' Are Attacked By Ellender /

Senator From Louisiana Blasts Civil Rights, Defends Taft-Hartley

NEW ORLEANS, April 6—(AP) Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La) took a verbal swing Thursday at what he called "the labor czars," then launched a full attack on President Truman's civil rights program.

Ellender spoke to the members council of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

He defended the Taft-Hartley law, which he said balanced the powers of labor and management. But he said he was not satisfied entirely with it. The cause of labor-management disputes should be explored, he added.

"Not very long ago it was management that was in control and labor suffered," Sen. Ellender said. "It was management that defied Congress at that time and as a result the one-sided Wagner act was passed. Today both sides have had their fling and it is to be hoped that more cooperation will be forthcoming between the two groups."

Ellender did not reply to AFL President William Green's charges that he was one of the two worst Dixiecrats in the South. But he said in an interview that Green was "just another labor leader drunk with power."

Both Parties Blamed

Louisiana's senior senator called the civil rights bills an "attack upon constitutional government." He said the attack was fostered by both major parties for "purely political reasons."

He said, "the head of the Democratic Party is bending every effort to beat the Republicans to the draw and the South has been forced to wage a strenuous fight to uphold the constitution and to maintain its traditions and customs. The civil rights legislation is a disguised attempt to create a central bureaucracy, in which the traditional and constitutional rights, both of the states and the people, could be disregarded at the whim of an all powerful chief executive."

Ellender said Southerners "condemn lynching for what it is—murder." He said Southerners deal with lynch through state police systems and education and that it is on the way out.

He described the fair employment practices bill (FEPC) as the "most far-reaching and dangerous of the civil rights proposals."

Sen. Ellender said, "I propose to speak against its enactment as long as God gives me breath. It substitutes governmental judgment for personal judgment as to the qualifications and desirability of persons for employment and for advancement. It imposes arbitrary restraints on freedom of association.

"The legislation ignores social patterns. Legislation cannot create tolerance and good feeling. Nor can it erase differences in attitude, outlook or humar behavior.

St. Louis Alderman Kills Civil Rights Bill

ST. LOUIS (NNPA) — The Board of Aldermen last Wednesday killed the civil rights bill which would have prohibited segregation in theaters, hotels, restaurants and other places of public accommodation, despite the strong fight put up for the bill by its author, Alderman Jasper C. Caston, colored Republican, of the Sixth Ward.

Southern Jewry Balk Negroes' Civil Rights

WASHINGTON—(SNS)— Southern lodges, of B'nai B'rith, have threatened to secede from the national Jewish organization as a result of a bitter row over Jim Crow at the triennial national convention of the group, which was held last week.

Southerners demanded that the B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation confine itself to championing the rights of Jews alone and cease advocating civil rights for Negroes.

Reliable sources revealed that the squabble was highlighted by:

1. The action of Southwest Georgia B'nai B'rith lodges which invited Governor Herman Talmadge, of Georgia, to be the honored guests and principal speaker at a joint meeting of the group.

2. The recent burning of a cross on the campus of Hillel House at the University of Oklahoma, by a klan-like group, which was opposed to the organizations stand on the Negro question.

3. The opposition of Southern lodges to civil rights, although the national organization is committed to a policy of advocating civil rights.

4. An opposition of Southern chapters to "embarrassing" B'nai B'rith publicity advocating civil rights.

Both the national president and the top officials of the Anti-Defamation league defend the organization's advocacy of civil rights for Negroes. National President Frank Goldman has been quoted as saying the Southern lodges are "expendable."

Reliable sources revealed that the Mississippi lodges have often openly defied the Anti-Defamation League program and have threatened that if Southern states are not cleaned of representatives of the league and "embarrassing" pamphlets advocating civil rights, Southerners will secede.

Sol Fass, vice president of Portsmouth, Virginia, is a leader in the fight to rid the organizations of persons advocating civil rights for Negroes.

Some Southerners, it was revealed, are calling themselves "Southerners of Mosaic persuasion," rather than Jews.

These persons are saying that they are living satisfactory in the South and do not want to be embarrassed by "all this stuff about tolerance."

Absent, Mum at Voting Time

Dixiecrats Kill Bias-Free Proposal

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The pattern of what happens to civil rights legislation in the House exhibited last Wednesday when an anti-segregation amendment was offered to the District of Columbia appropriation. Although it was known that Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.) was going to offer the amendment, Northern Democrats were largely absent.

Republicans who were present for the most part abstained from voting, but Dixiecrats were present and voted. The result was that the amendment was rejected by a standing vote of 67 to 21. A teller vote, demanded by Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller, (Dem., Wis.) lost out.

Would Withhold Funds

Representative Marcantonio's amendment would have prohibited use of any of the Federal $10,800,000 payment carried in the omnibus appropriation bill as the Federal payment to the District of Columbia, by any agency office or department of the local government which practices segregation "in employment, facilities afforded, services performed, accomodations, instructions or aid granted."

As soon as Mr. Marcantonio offered his amendment, Rep. Joe B. Bates, (Dem., Ken.) chairman of the District appropriations subcommittee, declared that the amendment was not germane. Rep. John E. Rankin joined Bates

ST. LOUIS ALDERMEN KILL CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

ST. LOUIS — (NNPA) — The Board of Aldermen last Wednesday killed the civil rights bill which would have prohibited segregation in theatres, hotels, restaurants and other places of public accommodation, despite the strong fight put up for the bill by its author, Alderman Jasper C. Gaston, colored Republican, of the Sixth Ward.

By a vote of 21 to 6, the board adopted the recommendation of its legislation committee to file the bill. Before taking this action, which killed the bill, the vote rejected Gaston's motion to defer consideration of the measure by a vote of 18 to 9.

The vote to file was taken on motion of Alderman Louis Berra, chairman of the legislation committee.

Speaking in support of his motion to defer consideration, Gaston said "it appears to have been the objective of the committee not to consider the merits of the bill but to get rid of it, and escape blame for its failure to pass.

"The bill has been the victim of evasion from the start. I can't find four members of the committee who will say the bill is morally wrong."

Berra said the final recommendation of the committee had been that the bill be placed on the ballot. He added that the only way this could be done was by initiative petition and that it was too late at this session for such a step. He suggested that the bill could be re-introduced at the next session.

Alderman Sidney Redmond, Republican of the Eighteenth Ward, and DeWitte T. Lawson, Democrat of the Nineteenth, both colored, supported Caston's effort to obtain a consideration of the merits of the bill.

Rep. Jere Cooper, (Dem. Tenn.), who was presiding, overruled the point of order on the basis of two precedents, but made it clear that his decision did not reflect his personal views.

Last Legislative Leg

Speaking in support of his amendment, Mr. Marcantonio predicted that Congress will adjourn about the middle of July, and said it was on its "last legislative leg." Pointing out that this Congress had done nothing on civil rights, he said:

"We have received double talk and we have also received the double cross on the issue of civil rights all the way down the line, from the White House to Capitol Hill. Action has been promised time and time again and action has been postponed time and time again."

Neither Rep. William L. Dawson, nor. Rep. Adam C. Powell, was present during the discussion of the amendment or when the vote was taken. Mr. Marcantonio asked "by what right, legal or ethical," can the funds a colored taxpayer be used with the dollars of white taxpayers to perpetuate racial segregation in Washington.

REPUBLICANS SCORE CIVIL-RIGHTS DELAY

Leaders Demand F.E.P.C. Test, Say Administration's Good Faith' Is Put Into Doubt

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 12—A decision by Democratic Senate leaders yesterday to postpone consideration of civil-rights legislation set off sharp repercussions within and outside Congress today.

Republican leaders demanded an immediate showdown on a measure to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission. They did not choose between a "voluntary" F. E. P. C. bill, such as the House has passed, and a "compulsory" program to combat racial and other discriminations in hiring and firing that has been on the Senate calendar since Oct. 17, 1949.

They (the Republicans) contended that repeated postponements of F. E. P. C. action "cast doubt upon the good faith" of Administration sponsorship of the F. E. P. C. and other civil-rights programs.

From outside Congress there came charges that the Administration was operating in a way to aid the foes of F. E. P. C. by delaying until a perhaps too-late date an effective fight against a Southern Democratic filibuster that is accepted generally as certain to develop when any civil-rights legislation is proposed for floor consideration.

Priority Given Foreign Aid

In the background was a decision by the Senate Democratic policy committee to let the F. E. P. C. showdown wait until after the Senate had acted on the foreign economic and arms assistance programs, including the Marshall Plan, or Economic Cooperation Administration. Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois Senate majority floor leader and chairman of the Democratic policy committee, said this arrangement had the approval of President Truman.

Through today the ire of sponsors of the fair-employment legislation was centered upon both the President and Senator Lucas. Two organizations, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Council on Human Rights, sent telegrams to the President direct.

Meanwhile it was indicated that the decision of the policy group which Mr. Lucas heads would be made a large issue in his appeal to Illinois voters to return him to the Senate through the November elections.

Particular fault was found with Senator Lucas for his permitting priority Senate consideration of the Kerr bill, providing for release from Federal regulation of natural gas shipments in interstate commerce, under certain conditions.

The Kerr bill, after consuming many days of Senate time, was passed over opponents' contentions that it would add some $100,000,000 a year to consumer gas bills. Proponents held that it probably would cause a reduction in present consumer rates.

In its telegram to the White House the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said, through Roy Wilkins, its acting secretary:

"Continued delay and evasion on the part of the Democratic leadership not only forestalls enactment of this (F. E. P. C.) bill, but imperils the entire Fair Deal program. * * * My recent country-wide tour disclosed everywhere an increasing resentment against the failure of the Democratic leadership to enact the program on which it was elected while giving precedence to special interest legislation, such as the Kerr natural gas bill."

The National Council on Human Rights, made up of members of Negro college fraternities and sororities, noted in its White House telegram that the President had been represented as having approved the Senate Democratic Committee action and called on Mr. Truman to use his influence now to reverse the decision. It said that "We are especially alerting the members of our organization who live in Illinois, where Senator Lucas is seeking re-election, to protest vigorously against this action."

Americans for Democratic Action, through Charles LaFollette, national director, noted that Senator Lucas had said the need to pass the foreign-assistance legislation required the further postponement of action on civil-rights legislation. Mr. LaFollette contended that this situation "would not have arisen" if the leaders had not "insisted" upon bringing up the Kerr bill ahead of "these vital measures."

Postponement of F.E.P.C. action appeared to be a large topic of a closed meeting late today of the Senate Republican policy committee, headed by Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio.

Civil Rights Sidetracked By Senators

Priority Is Given To Foreign Aid Bill At Truman's Urging

WASHINGTON, April 11—(AP)—President Truman's legislative chieftains agreed—at his urging—Tuesday to sidetrack Senate action on a controversial civil rights bill and give priority to a foreign economic aid measure.

Senate Majority Leader Lucas of Illinois announced this decision after meeting with the Democratic policy committee. Earlier in the day he and Vice President Barkley discussed the legislative timetable at a White House conference with Mr. Truman.

They told reporters the President had said the Marshall Plan legislation is "more important at this time than any other."

But Senator Wherry (R-Neb) asserted that the Democrats were only seeking to delay a showdown on the civil rights fight until after their party primaries in the South are "out of the way."

Wherry did not specify any particular primary test on this point, but the Administration forces reportedly are keeping close tabs on the Florida and Alabama primaries in May.

He told newsmen that the Democrats were only making a "gesture" in promising to bring up a proposed Fair Employment Practice bill at this session, which is due to end July 31.

'Not Dragging Feet'

Lucas, however, had declared earlier that the FEPC bill will be brought up as quickly as possible despite the certainty of a filibuster by Southern Democrats.

"We are not, under any circumstances, dragging our feet on FEPC," Lucas said.

Senator Russell (D-Ga), leader of the Dixie opposition forces in the civil rights clash, said it was "immaterial" to his colleagues when the bill is brought up.

"We'll give them all they want in the way of a fight, I'm sure," Russell added.

Nevertheless Lucas predicted "we are going to have a very good record in Congress when we finish." He recalled that the administration forces "were in the same position last year when a lot of people said we were not going to get anywhere."

Lucas reported that Mr. Truman was "pretty well satisfied" with the legislative progress thus far.

Predicts Approval

In addition to the economic aid bill, Lucas predicted Senate approval of the following measures:

Military aid to Atlantic Pact nations.

Increased social security benefits.

Extension of the rent control law.

Reduction of some excise taxes.

Increased borrowing power for the Commodity Credit Corporation which carries out the government's farm price support operations.

Lucas also predicted that Congress would let about 90 per cent of Mr. Truman's 21 government reorganization plans go into effect.

The Democratic leader could find plenty of legislators ready to take issue with his prediction of rent control extension, and a determined group of southerners is ready to fight hard against the FEPC bill, which would bar racial or religious discrimination in employment.

Lucas conceded that no action is likely this session on the Brannan farm subsidy plan, or on compulsory insurance. He said it would be futile to make another attempt this year to repeal the Taft-Hartley labor law after last year's failure.

Church Group Asks Ban on Rights Plan

ALTOONA, Pa.—(AP)—The American Council of Christian Churches yesterday passed a resolution calling upon President Truman to abandon his civil-rights program.

The resolution declared:

"The contemplated use of Federal police power in this field has stimulated serious tensions and sectional divisions, thus supporting Communist claims of racial tensions and discrimination in the U. S. A."

The American Council of Christian Churches believes that in reality the problem is basically spiritual and one of human relations for which the religious, educational and moral forces upon which freedom ultimately rests are responsible."

Truman Stands Pat on Rights Demands

But Gives Out Few Big Jobs

Taft's Record Better; Support Proven

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Not once since he issued the executive order establishing the President's Committee on Civil Rights has President Truman hedged in his insistence upon legislation to strengthen and protect civil rights. Even in the face of desertion by the Dixiecrats in the last Presidential campaign, Mr. Truman stood four square and would not budge an inch.

Lately, the Southerners have shown a disposition to compromise, yielding on anti-lynching and anti-poll tax legislation if the Administration would not press for compulsory FEPC. However, when asked whether he would consider a compromise, his reply has been that his answer is in his special message on civil rights which he sent to Congress, Feb. 2, 1948.

Yet there is an inconsitency between his words and his actions. In matters in which the President has full authority to act, Mr. Truman has not done the things he might have done to achieve civil right. There has been no appreciable increase in the number of such positions to which he has appointed colored persons over the number to which his predecessor, President Roosevelt, appointed them.

Taft's Record Better

Indeed, if the records of the Taft Administration are searched, it will be found that more colored persons held Presidential office under Taft than hold office under Truman. Mr. Truman mad two significant appointments of colored persons.

One was the appointment of Irvin C. Mollison, of Chicago, as a judge of the United States Customs Court. The other was the appointment of William H. Hastie as a judge of the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia.

If Truman means what he says about the right to equality of opportunity, he should take the leadership in achieving that right by giving Presidential appointments to qualified colored persons. The recent $100-a-plate Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner showed that there are a number of deserving colored Democrats. They not only helped to elect Mr. Truman, but they are contributing to the party coffers.

Triedman Heads Justice Dept. Rights Section

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—George Triedman, 46-year-old attorney of Providence, Rhode Island, last Thursday was named to head the civil rights section in the original division of the Justice Department.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath said Mr. Triedman had relinquished "a very successful practice" to serve as a special assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's civil rights section.

Although he has had no experience in civil rights matters, a spokesman said, he is a long-time friend who, Attorney General McGrath believes, can do a capable job.

In announcing the appointment Mr. McGrath pointed out that importance of the civil rights section in that Justice Department records for the last eighteen months indicate the largest number of civil rights investigations and indictments for any equivalent period.

Mr. Triedman was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 5, 1903. He was graduated from Boston University Law School in 1924 and became a member of the Rhode Island bar June 1. 1925.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE U. S. IN 1949

A REPORT by the AJC and the NAACP

III. SUFFRAGE, ELECTIONS AND PUBLIC OFFICE

Despite the U. S. Supreme Court decision against the white primary in the South, several Southern states continued their efforts to prevent Negroes from registering in the Democratic party primaries, the only decisive election in the South. The white supremacy extremists still regard the struggle for full equality in the right to vote as the most serious challenge to their position.

The slow but steady trend toward democracy in this area, however, was maintained during 1949. A few significant changes were made in the laws affecting voting rights but even more important was the continued increase, as a result of developments of previous years, in the participation of Negroes and other minority groups as voters and as candidates in elections.

The only change in the poll-tax situation at the Federal or state level was a partial repeal in Tennessee. Referendum proposals for complete repeal in that state and in Texas and Virginia were defeated.

A number of Negroes were elected to office for the first time in various parts of the North and others received important appointive posts never before held by Negroes.

1. Four Southern states, Texas, Virginia, Tennessee and South Carolina, scheduled referenda affecting the poll tax and all but one, in South Carolina, were held in November, 1949. The South Carolina referendum will be held in 1950. All three votes were unfavorable to the repeal of the tax. In Tennessee, where the legislature had repealed as much of the tax as it legally could without a constitutional convention, a proposal to hold such a convention was defeated by a narrow margin. In Texas, the defeated proposal would merely have reduced instead of eliminated the tax. In Virginia, the proposal, rejected by a 3 to 1 margin, would have repealed the tax, but the legislature had tied the repeal to 11 other state constitutional changes which would have granted it broad powers to prescribe various requirements for voting registration. The whole proposal was opposed by the NAACP, as well as by civic, labor and church organizations.

2. For the fifth successive Congress, a bill (H.R. 3199) to bar the poll tax was passed by the House but made no headway in the Senate.

3. In February the Georgia legislature passed a law with the avowed purpose of reducing the number of Negro voters by the imposition of educational tests. The law eliminated the old list of 1,200,000 registered voters, including 120,000 to 150,000 Negroes, and ordered a completely new registration under more stringent qualifications. On Sept. 16 the Georgia Supreme Court unanimously held that the statute as a whole was not unconstitutional on its face, since it applied alike to whites and Negroes and did not give registrars such broad discretion as to make discrimination likely. The court did not exclude the possibility that specific features of the law might be declared unconstitutional. At the end of the year about a third of the counties had failed to appoint registrars and a very large proportion had not begun actual registration. It was estimated that should the law remain in force in 1950 the number of qualified voters would be about half the usual 1,200,000 for the state. Less than a fifth of the previously qualified Georgia voters had been reregistered by the end of the year. Administration spokesmen said they would ask the legislature in January to postpone the effective date of the law.

A copy of "Civil Rights in the United States in 1949," subtitled "A Balance Sheet of Group Relations," may be obtained from the American Jewish Congress or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for 25 cents. Today's installment is the fourth.

Dustin' Off the News

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

Present Civil Rights Bill Has Grown Whiskers; It's 84-Years-Old

TO BE EXACT, the Civil Rights Bill that is now causing so much havoc in the political life of this nation is just about eighty-four years old. It first came upon the scene—under the name of Civil Rights Bill—on April 9, 1866, when Representative Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania and Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, two of the greatest Americans to enter the fight for equal rights for the Negro, realized that the defeated South was trying to gain through legal procedure what it had lost on the battlefields. They were awakened to this fact when Congress convened shortly after the Civil War in December, 1865.

The southern states, flaunted by defeat and struggling in poverty, elected to Congress—although none could take the oath of office—the following rebellious outfit: one vice-president of the Confederacy, four Confederate colonels, six Confederate Cabinet officers, and fifty-eight members, ex-Confederate vets, to serve in both houses. This indicated to these staunch Republicans—Stevens and Sumner—that the South, though beaten to its knees, still stood solidly behind its defeated leaders, and was determined as ever to "keep the Negro in his place."

Lincoln having been murdered by Booth was succeeded in the presidency by the drunkard, Andrew Johnson, who was taught to read and write by his wife. On the night of Lincoln's death, Johnson was so dead drunk when Supreme Court Justice Chase went to his home to swear him in that he didn't know what had happened until the next day when liquor was steamed from his body through a Turkish bath. In office, Johnson proved to be the reverse of Lincoln and was a most willing tool in the hands of the Confederates, the traitors. Later, only one vote saved him from being thrown out of the presidency for his mischief-making.

When Congress passed the Civil Rights Bill in 1866, granting equal rights to Negroes throughout the country, Johnson vetoed it. Stevens and Sumner had the measure become a law over Johnson's veto. Then Stevens fathered a bill to have Congress appoint a Joint Committee of Fifteen to investigate and report, with recommendations, for bringing the freedmen up to qualifications under the Constitution to full citizenship. This Committee recommended that no state was to be admitted to the Union until it ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. Then later came the Fifteenth. The Fourteenth definitely strengthened the Negro's position as an individual in a complex social order; the Fifteenth gave him the use of the franchise along with the removal of race as a disability. Tennessee was the first state to come in voluntarily. But the Stevens' Committee found it necessary to force other states in by dividing the South into five military districts in which martial law was to prevail. On this basis to promote civil rights, a convention in each state was to draw up a new constitution acceptable to Congress. The Confederates, who had shot holes in the Stars and Stripes, were, of course, disfranchised.

Johnson vetoed the bill declaring it unconstitutional and unfair to the states that had been reorganized, and gave the silly reasoning that the Negroes, not having asked to vote, did not even understand what the franchise was. Congress overrode his veto and proceeded to enact other measures in its Civil Rights program. Speaking of this era, the historian John Hope Franklin in his "From Slavery to Freedom" says:

"The victory of Congress over the President was complete. It had enfranchised the Negroes, put the Freedmen's Bureau on a firm footing, carried forward its program of reconstructing the South through stern and severe treatment, and laid plans for subordination of the Presidency by removal of its incumbent. The victory of Congress marked not only the beginning of a harsh policy toward the South; it also signified the triumph of a coalition of interests—crusaders, politicians and industrialists—all of whom hoped to gain something substantial through Congressional Reconstruction."

But all of this brilliant work of Stevens and Sumner was to go haywire when Confederate politicians gained the ear of the U. S. Supreme Court, though its appointees were largely Republicans. Headed by Chief Justice Waite in 1883, it declared the Civil Rights Bill unconstitutional, and thereby threw the Negroes to the "southern wolves." The Chicago Tribune and the New York Times gloated over this decision—agreed fully with the South—for in order to inflame a popular prejudice, these papers had persisted in describing the Civil Rights Bill as a "Social Equality Bill," the same as they do today with President Truman's civil rights program. Therefore, the year 1883 marked the decline of the Negro's civil rights: after a lapse of sixty-seven years, it's before the nation again. Is our present Supreme Court more enlightened and less prejudiced now than it was then? We shall wait and see.

Progress in Civil Rights Since 1818 Is Unexcelled

State Fought Slavery, Assured Equality for All in 1884: Discrimination Banned

HARTFORD, Conn. — Connecticut leads the nation in making democracy a reality for all its inhabitants, regardless of race, color, creed or nationality.

This was emphasized in a Newsletter by the State Interracial Commission which, last week, cited the State's historic role in civil rights accomplishments.

Commission Created in 1943

The Interracial Commission established in 1943, was the first of its kind to be created by any State as an official agency "to foster, through education and community effort or otherwise, good will among the groups and elements of the population."

This kept alive and implemented the intent of the writers of the State Constitution who, in 1818, declared:

All men when they form a social compact are equal in rights and no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive emoluments or privileges from the community."

Rejected Slave Traffic

In 1839, prominent citizens, including John Quincy Adams, their lawyer, freed 44 Africans convicted for piracy and murder. They had seized the slave ship Amistad in New London harbor, killed the captain, and were trying to sail back to Africa.

In the 1830's, the State Supreme Court freed, on appeal, Prudence Crandall, who, in defiance of a law, conducted a school exclusively for colored girls. The townspeople had opposed the admission of one to Miss Crandall's girls' school in Canterbury, Conn.

Equal Education Law

In 1868, resentment aroused by the Crandall case—which made Windham county an Abolitionist stronghold—resulted in passage of a law guaranteeing equality in education for all children.

In 1884, the first Civil Rights law was passed providing fines up to $1000 and one year imprisonment or both for racial discrimination in violation of State or Federal laws. In 1950 another law was passed prohibiting discrimination in public places.

In 1933, this law was amended to provide for a $100 fine or 30 days imprisonment or both. In 1947, an FEPC law was enacted; and in 1949, the Legislature banned jim-crow National Guart units, and discrimination in public housing.

'Arkansas Plan' On Civil Rights To Be Proposed

Coercion Termed Disastrous To Minority Progress

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. —(NNPA)—The Administration's determination to bring up very early in the new session of Congress the fair employment practice bill threatens to interrupt interracial progress in the South, Representative Brooks Hays, Democrat, of Arkansas, declared last Thursday.

Mr. Hays is neither a Dixiecrat nor a race-baiter. When he first ran for Congress in 1942, his opponent charged he was too friendly to colored people. Mr. Hays, however, carried six out of eight counties comprising the first district of Arkansas, in which Little Rock is located.

A lawyer by profession, he has a social work background. He has served as president of the Arkansas Conference of Social Work and was one of the organizers of the Little Rock Urban League.

The author of what he calls the "Arkansas Plan for Civil Rights Legislation." Mr. Hays differs with President Truman chiefly over the method of strengthening and protecting civil rights. His chief opposition is to the factor of compulsion in Mr. Truman's program.

The Arkansas Plan calls for no legislation on the subject of racial segregation, outlawing of the poll tax by a constitutional amendment, an anti-lynching law limiting Federal jurisdiction to those cases where the State fails to function, and a counseling service to work for nondiscrimination in industry.

Mr. Hays concedes that equal rights to jobs, ballot, schools and protection of life and liberty must be greatly extended, but he expressed "regret to learn that the Administration has scheduled the FEPC bill for immediate consideration by the Congress and has determined upon an all-out fight for it.

"The inclusion of coercive and punitive provisions advocated by the Administration would, if carried out, impair and even destroy in some industries the basic freedoms of both management and labor unions," he said, adding:

"Further it would be a great disservice to racial and religious minorities whose grievances and aspirations I concede are very real. This issue is fundamental and it must not be evaded either for political reasons or through a desire to avoid offense to those pressing for this legislation.

DANGERS CITED

"It is easy for the Administration to propose these bills but very difficult for Congress to do a good job in the atmosphere which the agitation has created. I am not blaming the minorities except that I think it is fair to say that the consequences of this extreme measure have not been carefully weighed by them. For the minorities' sake I have pleaded with the Administration spokesman not to force this issue.

"One fact would undoubtedly be a discouragement to employment of Negroes is the fear that if the need for cutting down payrolls should arise pressure from Washington would force retention of minority employees regardless of economic situations. Many employees would conclude, 'If I cannot discharge employees of a minority group, why should I hire them?'

"I am convinced that FEPC has become a symbol of minority rights and largely for that reason unrelenting pressure is being applied. Again, I do not blame the minorities for their devotion to a cause they deem just. What I am insisting upon is an honest confronting of the issue by the Congress and a constructive approach in this crucial year of 1950.

REACTION FEARED

"We ought to be honest enough to say it simply will not work and if forced upon American industry will cause the most bitter and tragic reaction since the days of Reconstruction. In those areas in which enforcement would be impossible the only result would be the lessening of Government's prestige.

"The argument that the mere passage of a law would disarm the Communists, here and abroad, is ridiculous on its face. It will certainly not stop the Communists from lying about American attitudes and policies, and is an insult to the very minorities it is designed to help, for it implies that they would turn to Communism if denied this particular form of legislative relief.

"I grant, of course, that we need to strengthen the foundations under those spokesmen for the minority who have patiently fought for justice for minority workers and for the progress of their groups. They are indeed entitled to consideration. Our differences pertain to methods but these differences are deep and fundamental. The Administration will be convinced of it before the debate is concluded.

"For many months I have advocated the adoption of a non-coercive FEPC and other civil rights measures. There is a limited field for Federal functions in the strengthening of minority rights.

"At the same time, it should be apparent that substantial progress is being made in every part of the United States, particularly in the South which is still the home of our largest minority. The Administration's move threatens to interrupt that progress.

OTHER OBJECTIVES

"We need aid in rural rehabilitation and in school and health facilities. Here the Federal Government can be of real assistance. The Administration wisely seeks to promote programs in these fields. To assume, however, that the Federal Government may impose group patterns upon people is to obstruct the program itself.'

"In opposing an extreme force bill, those of us who believe that still further gains must be made by the Negroes in the South are not renouncing our goal of the elimination of discrimination in employment. We believe that the principle of equal pay for equal performance should be applied and that wider job opportunities for Negro workers must be sought.

"We will continue to insist on the extension of the franchise to the Negro in the South and the equalization of school facilities and services. We do this because it is our duty and justice demands it.

"Political bids for support of minority groups outside the South will not stop this progress. However, they will make the task more difficult and will play into the hands of the extremists who, masquerading behind the claim of states' rights, would arrest the social and economic progress that has been so marked in the South in recent years.

"I have not given up hope that the Administration will agree to the Arkansas Plan of providing a greater degree of economic justice through a counseling service rather than a penalty program with its damage to our liberties and to the spirit of good will between the racial and religious groups.

"We who have the responsibility for a Federal policy must resist the temptation to play politics with human rights and aspirations. How we handle the FEPC matter will determine whether or not the standards of statesmanship are as excellent as these times require."

Alabama Press

Sparkman Sets The Pace

(From The Jacksonville News)

In the opinion of this newspaper, Sen. John Sparkman has offered the most constructive comment on civil rights legislation that has been made. In regard to the battle shaping up over civil rights in Congress and what should be considered first, Sen. Sparkman said, "Don't consider any."

He told a reporter that no matter what civil rights bill is brought before the Senate there will be "ruffled tempers" which will endanger useful legislation."

Sen. Sparkman expressed the view that Negroes are getting tired of both parties using civil rights as a "political football." "The Negroes are realizing more and more that what they want most is better economic and living conditions such as they would be able to get under federal aid to education, better medical facilities, better housing, the school lunch program, the farm tenant purchase program and legislation of that type. They realize both parties have been playing with civil rights in the past because of its so-called appeal. But they like less and less its being made a political football."

In our opinion, if more emphasis were upon improvement of conditions and better opportunities for Negroes, and less upon FEPC, etc., more would be accomplished for everyone concerned. If more lawmakers would assume the attitude of Sen. Sparkman, there might be less controversy and more time for enacting constructive legislation.

Guarding Civil Rights

Attorney General McGrath has at last named George Triedman, a Rhode Island lawyer in whom he appears to repose great confidence, as chief of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Section. The appointment was long overdue, since the section has functioned for more than a year under an acting chief. Perhaps the delay was occasioned by hope that Congress would act on the President's recommendation of last year to transform the section into a division and give its chief the status of an Assistant Attorney General. The President has reiterated this request, and we hope that Congress will accede to it.

Mr. Triedman's job is an extraordinarily important one. It carries with it responsibility for Federal protection against State violation of the rights guaranteed to individuals by the Constitution and laws of the United States. In recent years, the Civil Rights Section has made effective use for this purpose of two statutes enacted shortly after the Civil War to protect the rights of freedmen from violation by conspiracy or "under color of any law." But these statutes, although held valid for limited purposes by the Supreme Court, are vague as to the rights they guarantee and inadequate in the provision of penalties. They need to be modernized and made more specific.

Attorney General McGrath, when he was in the Senate, introduced a bill to do precisely this. Its enactment is, in our judgment, the most important of all the President's civil rights recommendations. There is no question as to its constitutionality. There is no doubt as to its utility and enforceability. A vigorous civil rights division, armed with such legislation, can make equality before the law a living reality throughout the United States.

5000 to Launch Civil Rights Campaign Here Today

Between 1500 and 5000 delegates, from 50 anti-Communist groups are expected to descend on Washington today to launch a vigorous campaign to enact the President's civil rights program into law.

Senators Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) and Wayne Morse (R., Oreg.) will be principal speakers at a conference meeting at 8 p. m. today at All Souls' (Unitarian) Church, 16th and Harvard sts. nw. Roger Baldwin, former executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, will preside.

The three-day conference has been called by the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization. Special trains will bring delegations here from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other cities, it was announced.

Sponsoring organizations include the American Veterans Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and all CIO unions.

"The 11 Communist-controlled CIO unions have been barred from attending by edict of CIO headquarters," a NECRM release said.

"Communist and Communist-front organizations" in general have been barred for participating," the release said, and "special registration procedures have been devised to keep out all undesirables."

The conference will get underway with registration between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. today at the YMCA, 1816 12th st. nw.

Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP and general chairman of the conference, will give the opening speech at a meeting at 3 p. m.

Instructions to delegates on how to approach their Congressmen will be given by Paul Sifton of the United Auto Workers, Clarence Mitchell of the NACCP, Mrs. John Gunther of the Americans for Democratic Action and George Weaver of the CIO.

Monday, delegations will start visiting members of Congress. A session at 3:30 p. m. Monday in the Interdepartmental auditorium, 14th st. and Constitution ave. nw., will hear a discussion on civil rights legislation in the House by three Congressmen.

Speakers will include Representatives John Carroll (D., Colo.), Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) and Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.).

The NECRM release stated that Wilkins, general chairman of the mobilization, has telegraphed Speaker Sam Rayburn asking him to "confirm or deny a report that he promised the Texas congressional delegation that the Fair Employment Practices bill, number 1 on the mobilization agenda for congressional passage, would be shunted to one side on January 23."

"This was the date," said the release, "promised by Representative John Lesinski (D., Mich.), chairman of the House Labor and Education Committee, when the FEPC bill would be brought to the House floor for debate and vote."

Talmadge Pledges To Fight Civil Rights Program

Governor Herman Talmadge, delivering his State-of-the-State message to Georgia legislators Monday, levelled another attack on President Truman's civil rights program strongly implying that he would defy the United States Government or Supreme Court decisions.

Reminiscent of his attack on the Irwin County parents school suit and on Attorney A. T. Walden two months ago, the governor declared Monday: "I fear the time will soon be at hand when we will have to take our stand and draw the line." Attacking pending civil rights legislation in Congress, he declared:

"As long as I am Chief Executive of your State, and as long as these segregation laws remain on our statute books, they will be enforced at all hazards."

The Governor's address was termed "the best beginning campaign speech I've ever heard." by one legislator, referring to the 45 minutes Talmadge devoted to praise of his own administration.

The Governor devoted 15 minutes to outlining specific recommendations to the legislature. Besides his recommendations, Talmadge made a strong case for States' Rights.

LOWER TAXES

The Governor proposed that the legislature lower tax revenues by removing the state from the ad valorem tax field and repealing over a hundred "nuisance" taxes. In addition, he asked "minor" changes in income tax laws.

Elimination of the state property tax; elimination of "nuisance" taxes; creation of a Constitutional Highway Board to be named by the Governor; extension of free drivers licenses to medically discharged veterans with less than 90 days service, Spanish-American war veterans, and Merchant Marie veterans; and a pension program for peace officers.

Also: exemption of gasoline tax for farmers using tractors to work neighbors' farm; authorization of a pact between Georgia and other states for a mutual parole and probation effort; gubernatorial authority to call out the GBI "where public interest demands; and creation of a 15-member board of institutions to supervise state hospitals and other eleemosynary units.

The Governor flatly opposed any move to put the state in the wholesale or retail liquor business and opposed any change in the present Homestead Exemption Law.

His speech was met by mixed reaction on both sides of the political fence. Most administration foe blasted it for "too much politics," and pro-Talmadge representative commended it as a "statesmanlike address."

GROUP OBJECTS TO GRADUAL CIVIL RIGHTS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(ANP) — The "gradual way on civil rights" was denounced last week in the "From the People" column of the Arkansas Gazette in letters by irate Negro citizens.

The debate was started two weeks ago when the Gazette published a letter by Dr. J. M. Robinson, president of the Arkansas Negro Democrats, in which he declared that the Negro was not ready for full civil rights.

Dr. Robinson said he felt Negroes were not ready for a fair employment practices act. He also declared he did not favor an anti-poll tax.

OPPOSES VIEW

C. H. Jones, publisher, Southern Mediator — Journal, and Fred C. Byrd, in a letter to the Gazette, opposed Dr. Robinson by saying:

Most emphatically, we do not suscribe to our good doctor's theory of 'unreadiness' for full citizenship, and further state that it has been delayed too long."

Pointing out that there are no provisions in the constitution for first, second and third class citizenship, they said by his statements Dr. Robinson "admits that he is not ready or capable to fill such a responsible position" as head of the Arkansas Negro Democrats. They added that he "repudiates the right to equal justice in the courts of the land, equal pay for equal work, equal education for equal brains and hands, and the unchangeable right of the people to govern themselves through the ballot."

POLL ON LETTER

Another reader, W. H. Bass, cited a poll he is taking on Dr. Robinson's letter. This poll, he said, proves the Negro wholeheartedly against him and the whites about 50-50 for him. Bass concludes:

"Dr. Robinson spoke for himself, and he is entitled to his opinion."

In another letter Robert Scott wrote:

"The majority of the Negroes in this state are thoroughly disappointed in Dr. Robinson.... I feel safe in saying that the millions of Negroes in the South who are denied the chance for equal jobs, education and economic opportunities, think the time is NOW to be liberated from bondage ... ...

"We will strive for that place with whatever we have or can get, until victory is won or death shall set us free. There will be no compromise with wrong and no surrender in the fight for right against evil. Our fight is for full FEPC and civil rights and we will win, because our love for freedom will enable us to do the impossible."

TEN CIVIL RIGHTS VICTORIES OF 1949

Despite growing terror and repression by the ruling class in America, both against progressives and against Negroes, the people have been fighting back and have chalked up many a victory both through the courts and legislative halls. Here are some of the outstanding victories in 1949:

1--Granting of bail to the eleven Communist leaders framed in Judge Medina's court, and admission of the Court of Appeals that there is a "substantial question" as to whether any "crime" is involved in their persecution.

2--Defeat of repressive witch-hunt measures, including elimination of Little Un-American Committees, in several states, such as Washington, Illinois, California, Minnesota, Ohio, Massachusets.

3--Voiding by the courts of the repressive Ober Law in Maryland, Feinberg Law in New York, Tumulty measures in New Jersey, on the grounds they are subversive of the American and respective state constitutions.

4--Reversal of the framed "guilty" verdict in the Case of the Trenton Six, the "Scottsboro Case of the North."

5--Supreme Court reversal of the "guilty verdict gainst Harold Christoffel, uinonist charged with "perjury" because of his militant opposition to passage of the Taft-Hartley Law.

6--Holding of the Paul Robeson concert in Peekskill attended by 25,000, after an earlier concert had been broken up by fascist hoodlums.

7--Gains in the South in the struggle for Negro liberation, including the break-through on the ban on Negroes in Southern universities: court decisions upholding the right to the ballot, including the primary ballot, and court decisions upholding the right of Negroes to serve on juries.

8--Increasing attacks on Jim-crow in the North, including the ban on discrimination in some college societies, passage of FEPC and other anti-discrimination laws in a few state legislatures.

9--Granting of "reasonable" bail for several foreign-born workers held for deportation by the Immigration Department, after they were held without bail or with bail at impossible levels.

10--Federal appeals court decision reversing the "guilty" verdict against some of the Spanish Anti-fascist Refugee Committee victims of the Un-American Committee, on the grounds there was no committee quorum present when they testified.

Several of the court victories are by no means final.

How to Get Civil Rights

In a clear-cut analysis of the chances for passage of civil rights legislation in the coming Congress, Louis Lautier, Washington correspondent, says that the issue "must be taken out of politics and made bipartisan or nonpartisan."

We have said this all along.

Mr. Lautier's analysis printed elsewhere in this newspaper calls for a coalition between Democratic liberals and Republicans who have a progressive point of view on national legislation. It must be a rank-and-file movement, he warns, otherwise it will not succeed.

Americans for Democratic Action have just announced a 12-point program for Congress, headed by a demand for Federal fair employment practice legislation and including Federal aid to education, national health legislation and extension and liberalization of social security benefits.

There is every indication that President Truman, in his State of the Union message this week, will repeat his demand for the passage of the civil rights measures which are a part of his Fair Deal program.

All of this is very encouraging, but a look at the record makes it clear that we can expect little as long as both parties are more concerned with the political advantage to be obtained by passage of such legislation than with the practical problem of breaking filibusters and mustering enough votes to get civil rights bills through the House and Senate.

All through the years there has been an intense rivalry between the two major parties for any "credit" which might come as the result of passing such legislation.

Because of this misdirected emphasis, no legislation has been passed. Right now the emphasis is on FEPC because it can do the greatest good for the greatest number by equalizing employment opportunities. Antilynching and anti-poll tax bills are secondary, yet important measures.

Senator Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn), national chairman of ADA, seems to be an ideal man to head up a Democratic-Republican coalition by pointing out that neither party can get these measures passed without the aid of the other.

This practical strategy is the only way that the civil rights program can be made a reality. It is high time that both parties stopped kidding themselves and the public.

Mobilization For Civil Rights

THIS week-end the forces of liberalism will descend on Washington, D. C., for a three-day demonstration to spark the drive for enactment of the entire civil rights program, under the auspices of the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization organized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and sponsored by fifty national church, labor, civic, fraternal and minority group organizations.

This effort will climax the tremendous grass roots campaign in hundreds of localities throughout the nation organized by the NAACP.

For three hectic days the swarm of delegates will buttonhole and quiz Congressmen and Senators to get their support for the program.

That the Administration regards this mobilization as transcendently important is indicated by the fact that Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, majority leader, will address the group.

* * *

Since President Truman has claimed the civil rights program as his very own, it would not be too much to expect him to stop by and say a word of encouragement.

After all, this is a far more important program than Yugoslavia, Israel or Formosa, because these people who will gather in Washington have the vote and can influence thousands of others.

This is a consideration not to be ignored in view of the fact that the Administration was returned to office in the last Presidential election by such a slender vote, and the ballots of Negroes tipped the scales.

The NAACP has shown great wisdom in barring from participation all Communists and other groups guilty of subversive activities.

This is no time to have a movement of this kind stymied by Kremlinites who are not concerned with solving any national problems, but only worsening them.

It will be rather unique to have a national effort not hampered by the disruptive activities of fellow-travelers.

Much time, effort, intelligence and money have been invested in this endeavor, and undoubtedly it will go a long way toward making the enactment of civil rights legislation possible.

Unfortunately for the Administration, which is backing officially the civil rights program, it is handicapped by its Southern poll tax contingent unalterably opposed to such legislation, either in part or as a whole.

Not only are the unregenerate Dixiecrats fighting the civil rights program, but so are those Southern politicians who remained loyal to Truman in 1948.

A powerful force opposing this program is certain elements of organized labor which practice jim-crowism but talk liberal for the record.

They want no FEPC because their power lies in the fact that they maintain a lily-whitism and exclusiveness making for a virtual monopoly which would be destroyed by a fair employment practices act.

* * *

Many of these people are very close to President Truman and exert an influence which cannot and should not be discounted.

But there is hope that this mobilization drive will smoke out the opponents of the civil rights program for everybody to see, and force them to stand up and be counted.

Another factor in favor of the FEPC drive is that 1950 is a congressional election year, and if the Administration loses the House of Representatives or any appreciable number of Senators, Democratic control of Congress will be lost, which would augur ill for 1952.

Undoubtedly these considerations are being weighed by the White House.

Certain it is that if this civil rights program is scuttled by the Democrats this year as in the past, they can kiss goodbye to the Negro vote.

The next few months will tell whether or not the Administration knows as much about the political facts of life as reported.

Civil-Rights Showdown Is Promised by Truman

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—President Truman declared today the Administration will press the bitterly fought civil-rights program to a showdown vote in Congress "if it takes all summer."

The President served notice, in effect, that he wants every member of Congress to be put on record for or against the proposals, which caused a split in Democratic Party ranks during the 1948 presidential election campaign.

Lashing out at a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans on the House Rules Committee, Truman said he would fight to defeat their efforts to repeal a parliamentary rule under which the Administration hopes to bring up civil-rights legislation in the House.

Calls It a 'Serious Blow'

Truman denounced the repealer resolution as "a blow that is serious and backward-looking."

The President made his remarks before a National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization delegation that called at the White House to ureg all possible Administration pressure to pass the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill.

The measure, one of the most bitterly fought by Southern congressmen, would establish a federal commission to combat discrimination in the hiring of Negroes and other minority groups.

Truman's civil-rights program touched off a Southern revolt in the Democratic Party two years ago and cost ihm four Southern states in the election. Democratic strategists figure, however, that it gained him votes in the North.

The importance the President attached to his talk with the group was underscored when the White House later made public a transcript of his speech.

Repeal Resolution Approved

The President devoted part of the speech to the move in the House to repeal the parliamentary regulation known as "Rule 21." Until last year the House Rules Committee had broad powers over the legislative machinery because it could bottle up bills it opposed. Last year these powers were largely taken away when the House passed a rule saying that if the Rules Committee delays a bill for 21 days, it may be brought up in the House for a vote anyway.

Last week Representative Cox (D., Ga.) succeeded in getting a resolution through the rules committee to repeal this 21-day rule.

Truman said, "I am doing everything possible to have that motion beaten when it comes up for consideration on the floor of the House."

As for the Senate, the President said:

"Every effort is being made to get a vote on these measures in the Senate. The leader of the majority and the Vice-President have assured me they will eventually get a vote, if it takes all summer." Congress is tentatively scheduled to adjourn by the end of June.

Delegates Visit Capital Hill

The House battle, the President said, is a "serious" situation from the standpoint of United States leadership. "We can't go on not doing the things that we are asking other people to do in the United Nations."

Roy Wilkins, Negro general chairman of the civil-rights delegation that called at the White House, made a lengthy appeal for passage of the F.E.P.C. legislation.

"You don't need to make that speech to me—it needs to be made to senators and congressmen," Truman told him.

Later the delegates moved up to Capitol Hill and presented senators with huge cardboard telegrams asking their support for civil-rights measures. Among the group were representatives of Negro, Jewish, labor, and other organizations.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS PUT INTO OLEO ISSUE

Lucas Says Langer Move Can Be Defeated Without Going Through a Filibuster

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, injected the three basic "civil rights" bills today into the Senate's efforts to repeal the excise tax on oleomargarine. The amendments he proposed would outlaw poll taxes in Federal elections, provide Federal punishment for lynchings and forbid discriminatory employment practices.

For several years this maneuver has been a favorite resort of Senators intent on killing a pending bill. It was considered automatic that Southern Senators would filibuster the pending business, whatever it was, rather than risk a vote on any one of these questions.

Today, however, Senator Scott W. Lucas, of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, expressed the view that the proposals of Mr. Langer could be defeated, as he called them up, by a simple motion to lay them on the table. To prevail, such a motion needs only a majority of the senators present to favor it, and it has the added advantage of being nondebatable.

Last week the Democratic Senate conference, with some forty-seven members present, agreed not to offer extraneous amendments to pending bills during the current session. The move was accepted as a means of speeding legislative action toward an early adjournment in an election year.

The Republican policy committee considered a similar step but was unable to reach agreement, at least as far as concerned the oleomargarine tax repealer. This was the first business the Senate tackled at the new session.

Mr. Lucas also explained that, under revised Senate procedure on closure (limitation of debate) the Langer amendments could not be brought to a vote in case the necessary two-thirds of the Senators voted to restrict their speech-making. Under the new rule, closure is adopted, only the original pending business and amendments germane thereto may be considered until a final vote is reached.

Toward the end of the day, Mr. Langer gave some indications that he did not expect his amendments to provoke extended debate, and told Mr. Lucas that it might be possible tomorrow to get an agreement on a time for voting on the oleo tax repeal bill.

As matters now stand, the business before the Senate is a substitute for the Administration repeal bill, a substitute offered by a bloc of dairy-state Senators headed by Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin. the substitute would repeal, in addition to the oleomargarine taxes, all wartime "luxury" excises, and would prohibit the shipment of yellow oleomargarine in interstate commerce.

Senator J. William Fulbright, Democrat, of Arkansas, floor manager for the Administration bill, said today that he looked for a successful motion to separate the complete excise tax repeal from the original bill. He expects an eventual straight vote on the merits of repealing the special taxes on oleomargarine which have been in effect since 1886.

Langer Lambasts Truman

Mr. Langer devoted most of his time on the floor today to assailing President Truman and the Democratic party for alleged nonfulfillment of campaign pledges to break up monopolies. He spoke at length on the holdings of Unilever, Ltd., which he described as "one of the greatest monopolies of all time."

He said this organization, through 516 subsidiaries operating in forty countries, was the largest single factor in the international markets for fats and vegetable oils. Every few minutes he would pause in his description of the holding company to ask:

"And who was it that the Democrats, out of 157,000,000 people in this country, chose to be general manager of their Jefferson-Jackson Day dinners this year?"

He would promise to disclose the name later, and then proceed with his arraignment of Unilever, Ltd. Finally, Senator Edward J. Thye, Republican, of Minnesota, another foe of oleomargarine tax repeal, though the suspense had gone far enough, and asked who this man was.

"Charles Luckman," Mr. Langer replied.

Mr. Luckman is head of the Lever Brothers enterprises in the United States. About three years ago he served as chairman of President Truman's Food Conservative Committee.

Senator Langer declared that Mr. Luckman's business would profit largely out of the repeal of the oleo tax. If the bill was passed, he said, the least Mr. Luckman could do to show his gratitude was to serve oleomargarine at all the $100-a-plate dinners he would manage for the Democrats.

Civil Rights Conference Opens In Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(AP)—With Communists barred, a three-day convention of some 50 national organizations opens here Sunday to press for passage of President Truman's civil rights program.

Officials of the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization estimated that close to 5,000 delegates will attend.

The conference is sponsored by such groups as the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, Americans for Democratic Action, the American Veterans Committee, the CIO, and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

VIRGINIA CIVIL RIGHTS

The General Assembly of Virginia, now in biennial session at Richmond, will have before it some civil rights bills that may make Southern history. Delegate Armistead Boothe of Alexandria proposes to ask the Legislature to (1) repeal the state laws requiring the separation of the races on railways, street cars, steamships and motor vehicles; and (2) to create a Virginia civil rights commission to study economic, educational and other problems in their interracial aspects to the end that "we might come a little closer to living up to what the Constitution promises."

The auspices under which Virginia's civil rights bills will go before the Legislature in which some of the authors of American civil liberties once served, are important. Mr. Boothe is a graduate of the University of Virginia, was once a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, and has won recognition in prevailing Democratic party counsels in the state.

If Virginia repeals its Jim Crow law, the effect on localities which have their own segregation ordinances on carriers will be far-reaching. A chronically irritating differential between the races will have been removed at the state level, and tensions in the atmosphere in which work for improved race relations must continue will have been lessened. The whole perspective below the Potomac may change.

That the Virginia General Assembly will at least give the Boothe bills serious consideration is assured. The same Legislature passed an anti-lynching bill as long ago as 1928. It became the Byrd bill because the Governor of Virginia was then Harry Flood Byrd, now the state's senior United States Senator and still its dominant political figure.

The civil rights bills will go before the Legislature in which Thomas Jefferson once served. It is the same Southern Legislature in which Mr. Jefferson, long before the turn of the nineteenth century, introduced a bill abolishing slavery that failed of passage by only one vote.

R. P. Alexander Gets Civil Rights Award

Raymond Pace Alexander, second from right, prominent Philadelphia attorney, expresses his pleasure upon receiving the civil rights award presented last week by the Philadelphia Council of the American Jewish Congress. From left, are: Judge James S. Watson of New York City, Nathan L. Edelstein, who made the presentation; Mr. Alexander, and Judge Louis E. Levinthal.

FELLOWSHIP HONORS CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS

PHILADELPHIA, March 1—Six nationally known champions of civil rights were honored tonight by the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission at a testimonial dinner attended by 1,000 persons.

Certificates of merit were presented to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the trusteeship division of the United Nations; Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota; Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey; Dr. Percy L. Julian, Chicago scientist; Dr. Edward L. Sachar, president of Brandeis University, and Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president of Roosevelt College, Chicago.

Dr. Bunche was honored for his work as successful mediator in the Arab-Jewish conflict and for work in the "cause of peace, human welfare and brotherhood"; Senator Humphrey for giving "new hope and impetus to the nation-wide demand for civil rights," and Governor Driscoll for having "unequivocal guarantees of equal treatment and opportunity" incorporated into the state's constitution.

Dr. Julian was cited for his work in the development of synthetic drugs for the treatment of arthritis and rheumatic heart disease, and Dr. Sachar and Dr. Sparling for their "courageous public leadership in providing higher educational opportunities" to persons of all racial groups.

10 1950

Civil Rights Award- to- Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander
By- Business and Professional groups of the American Jewish Congress
Stephen S. Wise Award

Rights Award To Raymond Alexander

PHILADELPHIA — (NNPA) — Business and professional groups of the American Jewish Congress, at a meeting last Wednesday night at the Ritz-Carlton, presented a civil rights award to Raymond Pace Alexander, prominent Philadelphia lawyer.

Mr. Alexander was honored for 'distinguished service in the struggle to attain full equality for all people."

The presentation was made by Nathan L. Edelstein, national secretary of the congress, who pointed out that Mr. Alexander "has fought fearlessly and persistently for twenty-five years in an effort to eleminate the injustices and inequalities which deny to people the fundamental rights prescribed in our Constitution."

Mr. Alexander is a member of the board of directors of the Council for Equal Job Opportunity and associate counsel of the Citizens Committee on Civil Rights of the Fellowship Commission.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard university, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1923. He is consul for Haiti in Philadelphia and a member of the Consular Corps of Philadelphia and of the Pan American Association.

His wife is Mrs. Sadie T. M Alexander, who also is an attorney and was a member of President Truman's Civicl Rights Committee.

10 1950

Civil Rights Award- to- President Harry S. Truman
Stephen S. Wise Award

Truman Named For Civil Rights Award

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — President Truman has been selected by the American Jewish congress to receive the first annual Stephen S. Wise award for activities in the extension of American civil rights, it was disclosed here last week. The Wise awards were established last year for annual presentation in four major fields in which the late Dr. Wise, leading New York rabbi, was active.

Each award has a cash value of $1,500. Other fields covered by the awards and growth and development of Isreal, welfare of Jews abroad, and Jewish scholarship. Formal presentation of the awards will be made on March 23.

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Truman Asks Civil Rights Enactment

President Voices Appeal in Speech Before Students At Spokane, Wash.

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

Aboard Truman train, May 11.—President Truman late today asked Congress to enact his civil rights program in his first mention on this tour of the Senate-shelved antidiscrimination bill and the filibuster now in progress.

He voiced "sincere hope" it will be passed this session in speech accepting a "certificate of merit" award from Gonzaga University at Spokane, Wash.

Discrimination "violates the basic moral principles of our society and our Government," he told students of the Jesuit University.

Earlier, at Coulee City, Wash., site of the Columbia River's big Grand Coulee Dam, he tackled an almost equally controversial subject.

In a dedicatory speech, he served notice of a fight to the finish with the private power lobby and all other alleged "selfish interest" opponents to public power.

We shall not be stopped by those who are timid or shortsighted or selfish, he told a crowd at the world's largest power plant.

"We shall not be stopped by discredited claims or by tattered slogans."

'Last Mile to Socialism'

Mr. Truman mentioned the private power lobby by name and said it was "wrong" in its opposition to a Columbia Valley Authority and other river valley developments.

He alluded just as clearly to Republican opponents, though not by name. He labeled "ridiculous" what he said was a charge that his is "another step down that famous last mile to socialism."

The merit award to Truman from Spokane's Gonzaga University was based on his stand against Godlessness and tyranny anywhere in the world.

In the speech that followed, Mr. Truman said we are moving toward "greater freedom and equal opportunity for all citizens" and each must strive to achieve it in his daily life.

In his single reference to the Senate filibuster he said "one case that requires collective action is engaging our attention in the national legislature. This is the problem of preventing discrimination in our country because of religion, color or national origin. . . .

"I sincerely hope that the Congress will enact legislation at this session to protect the rights of all citizens, to reduced discrimination based upon prejudice and to insure that every citizen can participate equally in our national life."

Called "Fourth" Dedication

Mr. Truman spoke earlier at what was officially described as "dedication ceremonies" of Grand Coulee Dam worlds largest concrete structure, and the biggest producer of cheap power. The Republican National Committee contended it was the "fourth" dedication of the dam and merely gave Mr. Truman as an "excuse" for his cross-country tour.

"The benefits of public investment must be passed on to the people whose tax money is being used," he told the crowd at the site. "Those benefits must not be diverted for private profit. We will continue to fight and win—for that principle."

Arthur B. Langlie, Republican Governor of Washington, joined President Truman in his tour of Grand Coulee Dam and later delivered an official "welcome" on the platform.

Seated near him was Mon Wallgren, whom Langlie defeated. Wallgren, now Federal Power Commissioner, came along with Mr. Truman as his personal guest.

Into this strangely "bi-partisan" set-up was injected another "non-political" note.

Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman, during an introductory speech, spotted Victor Johnston, secretary of the Senate GOP Campaign Committee, in the crowd. Johnston has been "scouting" the trip by private plane.

Chapman publicly invited Johnston to come up on the platform "because I don't know of anyone who has made the President's trip more of a success."

A crowd police estimated at 15,000 heard the President's speech.

Johnston did not respond to Chapman's invitation. Several Republican legislators from Oregon and Washington were seated on the platform at the time, and Chapman called the crowd's attention to this.

Today's Grand Coulee speech marked the crest of whistle stop stumping in the three States for a Columbia River Valley Authority. Launched a Boise, Idaho, yesterday, his CVA drive continued last night in Oregon and Washington.

Introduced by Magnuson

Introduced by Senator Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.), running for reelection this year, Mr. Truman unveiled a dedicatory plaque after a tour of the Iam spillway and east power house.

He told the crowd the vast power plant had to be built "over furious opposition." Today, hesaid the dam's power facilities are repaying the investment, with interest and opponents "are trying to cover their tracks."

Mr. Truman called the proposed CVA "a necessary next step in the sensible, democratic development of the resources of the Northwest" and said similar resources throughout the Nation must be developed "for all the people."

"We will meet opposition from the private power groups," he said.

"We have already met this opposition in building Federal projects and the people have met the same opposition in localities where they wanted to establish local public power agencies, such as public utility districts and REA co-ops.

Sure of Defeating Opposition

"I am sure we will be able to overcome this opposition, just as we already have done in building Grand Coulee."

Slapping at unnamed GOP critics, he said they can't tell the difference between a waste of funds and a sensible investment.

Similarly ridiculing the Republican "Liberty vs. Socialism" slogan, he asked: "Do the people out here have less or more freedom?" He said the answer was perfectly obvious.

He told the crowd we are engaged "in a great struggle to achieve peace in a world beset with danger and threatened by Communist imperialism."

If we are to win it, he said, "we must display the adventurous spirit and firm courage of our pioneering forefathers.

"We shall not succeed if we follow the advice of those who look backward, sighing for the fancied security of an earlier time."

Truman Hits Civil Rights Opponents

Crack Also Taken At Herbert Hoover

ABOARD TRUMAN TRAIN, May 11—(AP)—President Truman took on two weighty adversaries today—the Senate's filibustering critics of his civil rights proposals and former President Herbert Hoover.

The touring President turned from a dedication of Grand Coulee Dam to voice an appeal to Congress to pass a pending fair employment practices commission (FEPC) bill.

The appeal was made in an address prepared for an audience at Gonzaga University, in Spokane, Wash. Earlier, at the dedication of a new generator unit for the dam project, Mr. Truman fired back at critics—including Mr. Hoover—who describe his Fair Deal program as heading down "the last mile" toward socialism.

Mr. Truman softened his call for enactment of the civil rights bill with a claim—obviously directed at long-talking Southern Democrats—that "we can advance the common welfare without harming the dissenting minority."

"All Men Are Equal"

The President brought up the civil rights issue for the first time on this 6,000-mile report-to-the-people trip into the West as Senate action on the FEPC bill remained stymied.

The measure before the Senate would set up an FEPC with power to enforce its orders against job discrimination on grounds of race, creed or color. The House previously passed a bill which would give the proposed FEPC no such punitive powers.

Declaring that discrimination "violates the basic moral principle of our society and our government," Mr. Truman said this nation had been built "not by trying to wipe out differences in religion or in tradition or customs among us—not by attempting to conceal our political and economic conflicts—but instead by holding to a belief which rises above all such differences and conflicts.

"This belief is that all men are equal before God.

"We Can Achieve Unity"

"With this belief in our hearts, we can achieve unity without eliminating differences—we can advance the common welfare without harming the dissenting minority."

The President went on to say that the same kind of belief "can serve as a foundation for world peace," adding:

"We must strive to defend human rights abroad as vigorously as we work for them at home."

Mr. Truman dedicated Grand Coulee Dam, in Washington State, with a ringing denunciation of the "timid or short-sighted or selfish" people who oppose such public power projects.

Asserting that "we shall not be stopped by discredited claims or by tattered slogans," the President declared:

"We will still have to fight those who imagine that every progressive action is a step down that famous last mile to socialism."

While he did not mention Mr. Hoover by name, the President obviously had in mind a statement by the former Republican President.

Mr. Hoover said in his seventy-fifth birthday speech at Palo Alto, Calif., last August 10:

"We have not had a great socialization of property, but we are on the last mile to collectivism through governmental collection and spending of the savings of the people."

Mon C. Wallgren, member of the Federal Power Commission and former Governor of Washington, told reporters that the Grand Coulee Dam first was "talked about" in the Hoover administration. Wallgren is riding the presidential train.

He added, however, that the project was only in the planning stage until 1933, when the late Franklin D. Roosevelt took office. Mr. Roosevelt once visited the dam site and dedicated it.

On his fifth day away from Washington on a 16-State Western tour, President Truman inspected every major installation at the hydroelectric power project. He credited the projct with helping make the Northwest the fastest growing section of the country.

Night appearances at Sandpoint, Idaho, and Paradise, Mont., would wind up a strenuous day for the still-chipper Mr. Truman.

Tomorrow he will cross Montana, stopping for talks at Missoula, Garrison, Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Big Sandy and Havre.

In his Grand Coulee speech, Mr. Truman said that a lot of people are now trying to "jump on the bandwagon" of public power after having opposed it in the past. There was little doubt he was talking about some of his Republican critics.

"The private power lobby and other people who have selfish interests to maintain, say the Columbia Valley Administration would be a "superstate," he said. "Of course, that is not true. Ask the people, the people in the Tennessee Valley."

He said that those who think that spending government money for resource development is a "waste of public funds should have disqualified themselves by now."

Named Civil Rights Chief For Jewish Committee

Edwin J. Lukas
The New York Times Studio, 1947

The former executive director of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, Edwin J. Lukas, has been named director of the civil rights program of the American Jewish Committee, it was announced yesterday by Jacob Blaustein, national president of the committee.

In his new post Mr. Lukas will coordinate the civil rights program of the American Jewish Committee on the local, state and national levels.

He has been a member of the faculties of the New York School of Social Work of Columbia University, the College of the City of New York and New York University, and has written and lectured extensively on the social implications of criminal law.

sequence

Civil Rights Mobilization Meeting Set For January 1

BOSTON, Mass. — Plans for a Civil Rights Mobilization of New Year's Day to crystallize public opinion in support of Congressional action on a program to outlaw racial distinction in employment and other fields were outlined last week by Elwood S. McKenney, member of the Massachusetts FEPC and chairman of a sponsoring committee.

"It is our hope," said McKenney, "to persuade the incoming session of the 81st Congress to enact legislation outlawing second class citizenship, as both Republicans and Democrats pledged in their 1948 party platforms.

"Topping the pending civil rights program is passage of a federal fair employment practice statute. Also desired is enactment of an anti-lynching bill and laws to abolish segregation in interstate transportation and create a federal civil rights commission."

AT METHODIST CHURCH

The Boston mobilization on Jan. 1, McKenney announced, will be held at the Union Methodist Church, Columbus avenue, and will be part of a national drive being conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People .

Speakers will include at least one member of Congress and representatives of various faiths and other groups who have engaged in the fight for civil rights legislation. Invitations have been sent to Governor Dever and Mayor-elect John B. Hynes.

Assisting McKenney on the mobilization committee are, Mrs. Muriel Snowden, Cambridge Civic Unity Committee; Mrs. Florence Lesueur, president of the Boston branch, NAACP; Robert Segal, Anti-Defamation League; Atty. Charles F. Anderson, Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Sr., Miss Mary Fitzgerald, Frances Sweeney Committee, and Frank Davis, Urban League.

New Sponsors In Rights Drive

NEW YORK—Addition of six new organizations supporting the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization was announced today by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which initiated the movement.

Added to the list of more than forty national organizations are the American Veterans Committee, National Council of Jewish Women, Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, Jewish War Veterans, and Catholic Labor Alliance.

As a prelude to the Washington Conference, January 15-17, a series of mass meetings and conferences has been arranged in various cities across the country. A week-end conference is scheduled for Chicago, December 17-18. The University of Chicago chapter is planning a bus cavalcade of delegates to the Washington conference.

In the eastern region, meetings have been scheduled as follows: Philadelphia, January 8; Boston, Jan. 1; New Haven, Jan. 11; Buffalo, Jan. 13; New York City, Jan. 13; and Camden, N. J., an. 14; Governor Chester Bowles and Mr. Wilkins, will be the principal speakers at the New Haven meeting.

sequence

Organize For War On Bias

NEW YORK—CIO, AFL and various religious denominations are among the fifty national organizations invited to attend a conference here Nov. 10 to develop further plans for the National Civil Rights Mobilization initiated by the NAACP.

In a letter to these organizations Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, asked them to join in the sponsorship of the drive for enactment of civil rights legislation early in the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, to urge their local and state groups to cooperate with NAACP branches and state conferences, and to send delegates to a conference in Washington, Jan. 15 to 17.

ACTION STARTED

Meanwhile, state conferences of NAACP branches through the nation have been formulating plans for state and local action during the National Civil Rights Mobiliation Period, Nov. 15-Jan. 17, and the national office has been preparing literature and plans for coordination of the nation-wide drive to obtain enactment of FEPC, anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and other civil rights measures.

The intensified drive for passage of civil rights bills was launched under instruction of the fortieth annual NAACP conference in Los Angeles. The failure of Congress to enact a single one of the measures during the past session has given added impetus to the campaign to rally enough support to avert such a failure in the coming session.

The list of organizations invited to cooperate include:

AME Zion Church, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Americans for Democratic Action, American Federation of Labor (AFL) and its Unions, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, American Veterans Committee, Beauty Culture League, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, CME Church, Catholic Interracial Council, Committee to Abolish Discrimination, Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) and its Unions, UAW-CIO Fair Employment Practices Department, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Grand Temple of Daughter Elks, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, International Ladies Garment Workers, Knights of Pythias, Supreme Lodge, National Alliance of Postal Employes, National Association Negro Milliners, Hair Stylists and Dress Designers, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, National Baptist Convention of America, National Baptist Convention, Inc., National Bar Association, National Council of Negro Women, National Council for Permanent FEPC, National Dental Association, National Funeral Directors Association, National Lawyers Guild, National Medical Association, National Negro Insurance Association, National Negro Publishers Association, National Urban League, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, United Automobile Workers, Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders International Union of America, National Brotherhood of Teamsters' Union, National Martime Union of America, Transport Workers Union of America, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, United Mine Workers, United Packinghouse Workers of America, United Steel Workers of America, United Transport Service Employes of America, Scottish Rite Free and Accepted Mason of North America, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Chi Delta Mu Fraternity, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, AME Church, and Methodist Church.

Precautionary Steps Made Necessary, Says Wilkins To Avert Infiltration

New York—In a move to avert infiltration of extreme left wing elements into the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization, Roy Wilkins and Arnold Aronson, chairman and secretary respectively, have sent to the 50 sponsoring organizations a letter setting forth the accreditation procedures adopted by the national steering committe for the registration of delegates to the Washington Conference next January 15-17.

Expressing the hope that the conference will be well attended by delegates "motivated by a sincere desire to bring about the speedy enactment of FEPC and the entire civil rights program," the letter asserts, "we do not consider any communist from organizations to be so motivated", and accordingly, "we do not want and will not permit delegates of such organizations to be registered."

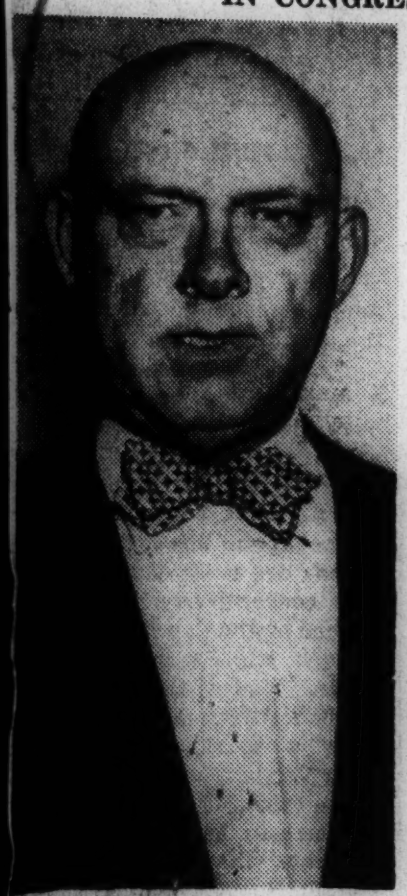
Specifically banned from participation in the Mobilization were the Civil Rights Congress, all political parties, and the ten unions now under investigation by CIO on charges of Communist domination: American Communications Association; Fishermen and Allied Workers; Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers; United Public Workers; United Office and Professional Workers; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Fur and Leather Workers; International Longshoremen and Warehousemen; Marine Cooks and Stewards Union; United Furniture Workers.

Each delegate will be required to present an official letter from one of the national sponsoring organizations or a local affiliate certifying him as a delegate to the conference. Unaffiliated local organizations must be accredited by vote of the national steering committee.

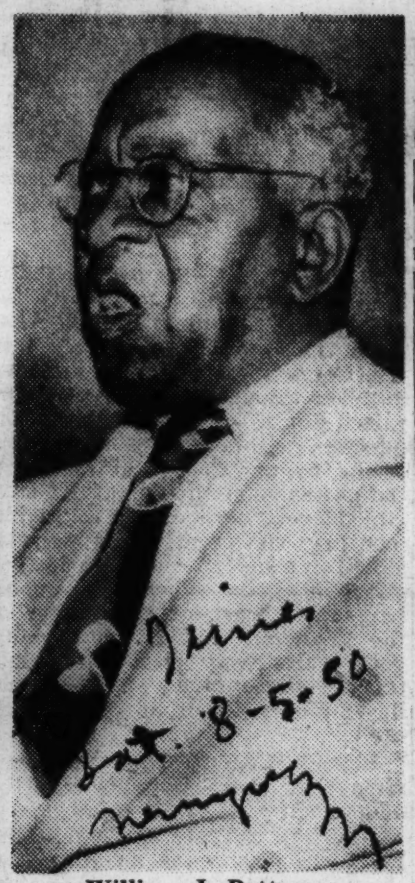
"These precautionary steps have been made necessary," Mr. Wilkins explained, "because of the persistent efforts of Communist elements to gain acceptance on the Mobilization for purposes other than the passage of civil rights legislation."

Representative H.L. Lanham, (Democrat of Georgia)
William L. Patterson, Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress (Negro)

IN CONGRESS FLARE-UP



Rep. Henderson Lanham
Associated Press



William J. Patterson
Associated Press Wirephoto

Police Restrain House Georgian From Attacking a Negro Witness

By PAUL P. KENNEDY
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — A House committee investigating lobbying activities adjourned in confusion today when the acting chairman, Representative H. L. Lanham, Democrat of Georgia, called William L. Patterson, Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, a "black S. O. B." and attempted to engage him in a fist fight.

The incident occurred in the House caucus room following a verbal exchange on the subject of lynching in Georgia in which each of the two called the other's statement "a lie." Police and attendants restrained the Representative after he had come down off the committee dais with fists doubled and got within a few feet of the witness.

The hearing was a heated one throughout and, in addition to the near-fight, was highlighted by the blunt refusal of the witness to surrender twice-subpoenaed data on the Civil Rights Congress, and by the recommendation of the committee counsel that Mr. Patterson be cited for contempt.

The argument leading up to the incident began when the witness was explaining expenditures and declared:

"I was fighting for the life of a Negro in Georgia, nine of whom were lynched. Georgia State tried to lynch the Scottsboro boys when I was—"

At this point Mr. Lanham interrupted with:

"That statement is absolutely false. The State of Georgia has never tried to lynch any Negro."

"The State of Georgia has lyncched, how many," the witness retorted. "It is known all over this country and not only known in this country but all over the world."

Representative Carl Albert, Democrat of Oklahoma, interrupted to ask: "Is that in Georgia or Alabama—Scottsboro?" (Scottsboro is in Alabama.)

The witness reiterated his statement that the State of Georgia had attemped to lynch the Scottsboro boys. To this Mr. Lanham replied:

"I say that is absolutely false. There have been lynchings in Georgia, and there is no excuse for any one of them."

He continued:

"I don't speak in defense of any lynching in Georgia, either black or white. But when you say the State of Georgia has attempted to lynch anybody, then you simply lie."

The witness complained about "your language" and the Representative retorted:

"That is the only language that fits it because I have been a prosecuting attorney in the State of Georgia, and if there is any state in the Union where a Negro gets a fair deal when he gets into court it is in the State of Georgia, and any statement to the contrary is absolutely false."

"Lie" Charges Exchanged

A declaration that the Negro had no rights in Georgia was interrupted sharply by the Representative with "that's another lie."

"And your's is a lit, too," shot back the witness. With an epithet the Representative jumped up and half ran to the bottom of the dais. He broke through the first pair of attendants attempting to restrain him but was finally held back by two Capitol policemen, each holding one arm.

When order had been restored and the acting chairman had returned to the dais, Benedict F. Fitzgerald Jr., committee counsel, advised adjournment. He said that in view of the witness' refusal to give evidence as to his contributors he was in contempt of the committee.

He said that Dr. Edward A. Rumely, secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, and Joseph P. Kamp, executive vice president of the Constitutional Educational League, were the only other two who had refused to turn over such information.

He said those other two "seemed to share the philosophy of this individual insofar as refusing to give a list of contributors." He added:

"Apparently the activities of these three organizations are in accord with the desire to go underground. I hesitate to recommend that you give further time to such individuals, particularly in view of the pressing war problems which now confront you and probably are calling you on the floor at the moment."

With that Mr. Lanham abruptly adjourned the hearing but the witness asked to b allowed to make a statement. By this time the acting chairman had arisen and was walking away but said over his shoulder that Mr. Patterson had been allowed to insert a prepared statement into the record yesterday and would not be allowed to make an oral statement at the present session.

Contempt Citations Planned

Following the hearing, Mr. Fitzgerald said that he was going to recommend contempt citations for Messrs. Kamp and Rumely and, also, for Mr. Patterson. Mr. Kamp is serving a sentence for contempt of a committee investigating campaign expenditures.

The Civil Rights Congress, with headquarters at 203 East Fortv-second Street, New York City, according to a statement distributed by the committee, is classified as a Communist organization within the meaning of Attorney General J. Howard McGrath's interpretation.

A former executive of the organization, George Marshall, is serving a prison sentence for contempt of the House Un-American Affairs Committee.

At various times throughout today's hearing the witness complained of being "brow-beaten" and "terrorized" by the committee.

He refused to divulge the membership rolls of the organization and the mailing lists, declaring that he did not want those persons "hunted and terrorized as others have been." He repeatedly accused the committee of exceeding its jurisdiction in its line of investigation.

The witness also denied several times that the organization was subversive.

Mr. Fitzgerald later told reporters that Mr. Patterson had discovered, during the clash, that he had mistakenly described the Scottsboro trials as a Georgia case, whereas the trials were held in Alabama. Mr. Fitzgerald, who had been sitting next to the witness, said:

"There was so much confusion that few people in the room seem to have heard his words."

Georgia Congressman Curses Negro Witness

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — (AP) — Rep. Lanham (D., Ga.) was stopped by two husky Capitol policemen today when in a rage he cursed William J. Patterson, Negro, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and rushed at him with doubled fists.

The clash occurred after a bitter exchange in which each accused the other of telling a lie.

Lanham was presiding, at the time, at a hearing of the House Lobbying Investigating Committee on Affairs of the Civil Rights Congress, which the attorney general has listed as a subversive Communist front organization.

The committee promptly adjourned to consider at a closed session next week whether to cite Patterson for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions about membership and financing of his organization.

Patterson interrupted his own testimony with a shouted accusation:

"The State of Georgia tried to lynch nine men in the Scottsboro case. Georgia is a state of lynchers."

"It's a lie," Lanham flung at the witness. "If any state is fair to niggers it's Georgia."

"Yours is a lie, too," Patterson shot back.

Lanham raced around the long committee table separating them, his fists clinched.

Patterson attempted to correct himself and state that the Scottsboro trials actually were held in Alabama, instead of Georgia, but to denounce the murder trial in Georgia of Rosa Lee Ingram and her two children.

Earlier in the stormy session Lanham had told Patterson that the witness' refusal to give names of members of the Civil Rights Congress or of contributors to its treasury "brands you as a Communist in my opinion." Patterson yesterday refused to say whether he is a Communist.

Lynch Charge Resented By Georgia Congressman

WASHINGTO, D. C. — (SNS) — Georgia Congressman Henderson Lanham attempted to strike a witness before the House Lobby investigating committee Friday after the latter charged that Georgia is a "state of lynchers."

Lanham, who is active chairman of the committee, scampered around the table and charged William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, who had blasted the treatment of Negroes in Georgia.

Two Capitol policemen raced across the committee room and tussled with Lanham as he shouted epithets. The policemen subdued the Georgia Democrat.

The exchange began when Patterson, a Negro, stated that he was attempting to save nine Negroes from being lynched "by the State of Georgia" when the House lobby committee summoned him.

Lanham interrupted to shout that the "state of Georgia has never tried to lynch."

"It's a state of lynchers," Patterson retorted.

Lanham flushed and charged. "If you say that it's a lie. If there's any state where a Negro gets a fair deal in the courts, it's in Georgia."

"Yours is a lie, too," Patterson countered.

At this point, the congressman pushed his seat back and charged after Patterson who remained quietly seated.

When guards halted Lanham he was only about six feet away from the seated witness.

Other committee members and witnesses shouted "Don't do it, Don't do it" at Lanham as he raced toward Patterson.

Later, Patterson told reporters that he made a mistake in referring to the "nine Negroes from Georgia." He said the men involved were those convicted in the Scottsboro, Ala., rape case.

The greying executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress said that he meant to refer to the famed Ingram case. He said that Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons were serving life terms for the alleged slaying of a white man near Americus, Ga.

The purpose of the committee hearing was lost in the tumult and confusion. The committee was attempting to find out how the Civil Rights Congress is financed and operated.

Earlier in the hearing, Patterson had refused to turn over to the committee financial records of the Civil Rights Congress.